

DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 089

6 May 1980

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR Disarmament Committee Member Views Geneva Talks	BE 1
GDR's Fischer Writes on Disarmament, Warsaw Pact	BE 1

ALBANIA

Lleshi Sends Condolences to Kolisevski on Tito's Death	B 1
Haxhi Lleshi Greets Tanzania's Nyerere	B 1
People's Assembly Presidium Reshuffles Ministerial Posts	B 1
[BASHKIMI 27 Apr]	
Briefs: Rita Marko Activities	B 1

BULGARIA

Interior Ministry Celebrates Warsaw Pact Anniversary	C 1
Zhivkov Receives PDRY Party Official, Discusses Relations	C 1
Peko Takov Elected Tourism Association Chairman	C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Apr]	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ROLNICKE NOVINY Criticizes Muskie Appointment [4 May]	D 1
Activities, Speeches Marking Liberation Anniversary	D 2
Wreath-Laying Ceremony	D 2
Appointments, Promotions	D 2
Officials at Anniversary Meeting	D 2
Strougal Opens Meeting	D 3
Husak Address	D 4
Husak Sends Congratulatory Message to PDRY Leader	D 19
Chnoupek Endorses Cuban Efforts on Afghanistan Crisis	D 19
[RUDE PRAVO 1 May]	
Afghanistan's Karmel Interviewed by Media	D 20
Alcoholism Problems Reported in Slovakia	D 21
[Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Apr]	
Need for Profitable Exports Stressed [Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Apr]	D 21
CPSL Committee Discusses Cadre Work in Central Slovakia	D 23
[Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Apr]	

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leaders Express Condolences at SPRY Embassy	E 1
Organizations Condemn U.S. Caribbean Maneuvers	E 1
Naumann, SED Delegation Arrive in Paris 5 May	E 2
Mieckenberger Receives DKP Delegation	E 2
Leaders Send Condolences on USSR Mine Accident	E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Apr]	
Briefs: Agreement With INA	E 2

HUNGARY

Leaders Send Condolences to Yugoslav Counterparts F 1
 Lazar Receives Krupp President on 4 May F 1

POLAND

Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr Visit Concludes G 1
 Meeting With Babiuch G 1
 Talks With Wojtaszek G 1
 Discussion With Jablonski, Departure G 1
 PZPR's Kurowski Receives Angolan Delegation G 1
 Foreign Trade Minister, Australian Envoy View Trade Balance G 1
 Government Approves Budget Cuts, Savings Program G 2
 International Miners Union Sends Protest to Portugal's Eanes G 2

ROMANIA

Executive Committee Orders Mourning For Tito, Sends Condolences H 1
 Ceausescu Addresses Youth Congress, Hails Tito H 3
 Ceausescu Greets PDYR President Muhammed on Election H 14
 [SCINTEIA 29 Apr]

YUGOSLAVIA

Heads of State, Foreign Dignitaries To Attend Tito Funeral I 1
 Brezhnev, Gromyko To Attend I 1
 Hua Guofeng, Schmidt, Others I 1
 More Delegations Listed I 2
 Poland's Gierek To Attend I 3
 Tito's Body Lies in State; Leaders Eulogize Tito I 3
 Last Remains in Belgrade I 3
 Leaders in Honor Guard I 5
 Minic's Eulogy Warns 'Enemies' I 5
 Djuranovic's Message of Condolences I 7
 Kolisevski, Doronjski Offer Condolences I 7
 Slovenia's Popit Praises Legacy I 8
 Pesic Pays Tribute I 9
 Macedonian LC Leader's Tribute I 9
 Belgrade Communist Leader's Homage I 10
 Youth Relay Race Suspended During Tito Mourning I 10
 Assembly Discusses Associated Labor Law Implementation I 11
 [BORBA 30 Apr/1, 2 May]
 Youth Response to Self-Protection Requirements I 11
 Army Conference Discusses Political Work [NARODNA ARMIJA 24 Apr] I 13
 Hamdija Pozderac Addresses Danish Socialist Conference I 15
 People's Army Introduces Long-Range Howitzer [BORBA 26 Apr] I 16
 Briefs: Kraigher Returns From Zimbabwe I 16

GDR DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE MEMBER VIEWS GENEVA TALKS

LD291617 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Geneva, (ADN correspondent)--The Geneva disarmament committee ended its 1980 spring session on Tuesday. On behalf of the socialist countries, GDR Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder reviewed the 12 weeks of discussions which took place at a time when measures to end the arms race and for disarmament have become particularly urgent as a result of the escalation of the international situation. Dr Herder stressed that "in view of this situation, the disarmament committee, as the only multilateral negotiating body on disarmament questions, bore a particular responsibility."

In fulfilling the tasks facing the committee, two opposing trends become apparent. The first, supported by the overwhelming majority of the member states, was aimed at achieving measures in the sphere of military detente in a business-like and constructive atmosphere.

"We also witnessed a second trend, the aim of which was to divert attention away from solving the main tasks and to involve the committee in fruitless discussions by means of slanderous attacks on member states of the committee, by bringing in highly controversial political issues which have nothing to do with disarmament, and by overemphasizing procedural questions."

However, the Geneva disarmament committee was able to make progress. The exchange of views on important issues of substance, particularly in the field of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, was continued. For the first time, understanding was reached on the formation of four ad hoc working groups in the areas of increased guarantees of security for nonnuclear states, the drafting of a comprehensive disarmament program and the banning of the development, production and storage of radiological as well as chemical weapons. Dr Herder underlined the view taken by the socialist countries that it is necessary to make even more efficient use of the Geneva disarmament committee for its real task, the elaboration of concrete disarmament measure.

GDR'S FISCHER WRITES ON DISARMAMENT, WARSAW PACT

ID021422 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] In the view of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, the Warsaw Pact states would, under the present complicated international conditions, remain true to their peace policy. In a press article on the 25th anniversary of the socialist defense organisation, he emphasized that the struggle for European and world-wide security, halting the arms race, and disarmament, were and remain in the forefront of their activity. The alliance is not directed against other states or state relations, nor does it strive to obtain military supremacy.

However, one would not stand idly by if NATO transformed West Europe into a nuclear deployment area against the socialist community. The Warsaw Pact must meet the stepped-up imperialist arming with an increase of its defense preparedness. This was a deep humanistic obligation toward all peace-loving people of the world, stressed Oskar Fischer. NATO has recently been trying again to change the existing military equilibrium and to meet socialism from a position of strength. Though such blackmail attempts have no chance of success, they represent incalculable risks to mankind. Steps such as the Brussels missile decision by NATO has destroyed the basis for talks in this sphere. It is therefore necessary to annul these plans, or to at least officially stop their realization.

II. 6 May 80

A L B A N I A

B 1

LLESHI SENDS CONDOLENCES TO KOLISEVSKI ON TITO'S DEATH

AU052030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, Presidium chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Presidency of the SFRY: I express condolences to you and to the Presidency of the SFRY on the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY.

HAXHI LLESHI GREETES TANZANIA'S NYERERE

AU251447 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, Presidium chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania: On the occasion of Tanzania's national holiday I send you, and through you the friendly Tanzanian people, best wishes and warm greetings on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and on my own behalf. We heartily wish your people and your country progress and prosperity. I express the conviction that friendly relations between our two countries and our two people's will continually develop for their well-being and for the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PRESIDIU RESHUFFLES MINISTERIAL POSTS

AU051411 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 27 Apr 80 p 1

[ATA: "From the Presidium of the People's Assembly"]

[Text] At its meeting yesterday morning, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided on certain changes in government, which were proposed by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Taking into consideration his heavy responsibility as chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Mehmet Shehu is relieved of his duty as minister of the people's defense.

Comrade Kadri Hasbiu is relieved of his duty as minister of internal affairs, and is appointed minister of people's defense.

Comrade Pecor Shehu is appointed minister of internal affairs.

Comrade Prokop Murra is appointed minister of industry and mines in place of Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, who is relieved of this duty for health reasons.

Comrade Esma Ulqinaku is appointed minister of light and food industry in place of Comrade Kristaq Dollaku, who is relieved of this duty.

BRIEFS

RITA MARKO ACTIVITIES--A jubilee meeting was held on 25 April in Tirana on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of the newspaper PUNA, organ of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions. In addition to members of the staff, trade union activists and representatives from other newspapers, the meeting was also attended by Rita Marko, chairman of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions and AWP Central Committee Politburo member; AWP Central Committee members Miti Mito and Mehmet Karakushi, and others. A speech was delivered on the occasion by Minela Dajlani, chief editor of PUNA. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 80 AU]

II. 6 May 80

B U L G A R I A

C 1

INTERIOR MINISTRY CELEBRATES WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU052016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] A festive meeting, organized by the Ministry of the Interior, was held at the People's Army Theater in Sofia today devoted to the 35th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany and to the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior, by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department, by deputy ministers and employees of the Ministry of Interior. A report was read by Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army. A concert program was also performed.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PDY PARTY OFFICIAL, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

AU052059 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov here today received Mr Muhammad Salih Mutih, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party, who delivered a written message to him from Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

During the ensuing conversation Mr Zhivkov reaffirmed the invariable line of the Bulgarian party and state leadership for the development and deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Yemen Socialist Party, between the two states in the interests of their common struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace and social progress. Some questions of bilateral cooperation and the international situation were also discussed. Mr Muhammad Salih Mutih expressed gratitude for the principled support and the selfless assistance which Bulgaria has given and continues to give to the people of South Yemen in their struggle for national independence and in building the new society.

PEKO TAKOV ELECTED TOURISM ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN

AU021635 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Yesterday at the Moskva Hotel in Sofia, a constituent meeting of the Association for Economic Tourism and Relaxation of the Working People was held. Forty-seven economic organizations included in the system of tourism and relaxation of the working people--representatives of public organizations, economic organizations, ministries, departments, people's councils, trade, scientific-technical organizations, banks and others--attended the meeting.

Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, read a report on the association's tasks.

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, ministers, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee and others were also present.

Following the discussions the constituent assembly approved a statute and leading organs of the association. Comrade Peko Takov was elected chairman of the Association for Economic Tourism and Relaxation of the Working People.

ROLNICKE NOVINY CRITICIZES MUSKIE APPOINTMENT

AU051447 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 4 May 80 p 5

["TK"-signed commentary in the column "The Topic of the Day": "Part of the Strategy"]

[Text] The resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has triggered in the United States an extensive debate about U.S. foreign policy and the real causes of his departure. The U.S. military action against Iran was undoubtedly the last and the most decisive of them, but it is obvious that it was far from being the only cause. The gap created between Vance and President Carter is borne out by Vance's recent statement in an exchange with friends at the State Department in which he spoke of "dwarfs in the White House." As disclosed by the New York TIMES he had in mind Carter's closest allies, who in determining both domestic and foreign policy have for quite some time been primarily concerned with what is good and useful for Carter's reelection. In Vance's view it was these "dwarfs" who prompted Carter to revoke the U.S. vote in favor of a Security Council resolution criticizing Israel. The team of Carter's advisors led by Hamilton Jordan has seized control of running U.S. foreign policy at Vance's expense and selected the secretary of state as the scapegoat for the UN vote.

At the same time "the dwarfs at the White House" have turned the U.S. hostages in Tehran into a means for insuring for Carter, who is struggling with difficult political problems, a successful conclusion of the election year.

At the Tuesday ceremony in the White House Edward Muskie, the newly appointed secretary of state, and President Carter did not spare words of praise for the departing Vance. The presence of Vice President Mondale, Carter's National Security Advisor Brzezinski and Secretary of Defense Brown was to give to the ceremony a semblance of unity and harmony, a unity that never existed in Carter's administration and which will scarcely appear even after the appointment of the new secretary of state--especially given Muskie's lack of thorough knowledge of foreign political problems and the fact that he can hardly compete with Brzezinski in that respect.

Thus his appointment will only strengthen Brzezinski's influence on the overall orientation of U.S. foreign policy, which will move further to the right, as most observers presume. Brzezinski will also remain the first person to meet President Carter in the White House 6 days a week. For a full 30 minutes he acquaints the President with the world situation and has the opportunity to present to him his interpretation of the events. Brzezinski is also usually the last person to speak to Carter on the telephone in the evening when he informs him about the latest developments in the world.

Vance's departure means that the administration was deprived of the most important advocate of a dialogue with the Soviet Union, not only on the limitation of strategic arms but also on other controversial issues between the two great powers. Muskie lacks the prerequisites for replacing him in that respect. Moreover, some sources report that his election was motivated by election strategy and was thus another feat of the "dwarfs." Muskie is a Democrat and a Catholic and comes from the northeastern part of the United States (from Maine, which he represented in the Senate). Carter's strategists hope that Muskie's appointment will enlist sympathy for the President among all these groups and will prevent their switching over to the camp of John Anderson, who has decided to run for the presidency as an independent candidate.

ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES MARKING LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD051230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] To mark the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, a solemn ceremony took place today in the central place of honor in Olsany Cemetery in Prague, which contains remains of Soviet soldiers who fell during the liberation of Prague. A joint wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the federal government, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front was laid at the memorial dedicated to the Soviet heroes by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcek and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Moroslav Capka.

Appointments, Promotions

LD051308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] To mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, 15 new generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army have been appointed by the order of the president of the republic. Eight generals have been promoted to higher grade generals and 80 commanders and political officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army have been awarded the Order of the Red Star. The order of the president of the republic was been issued in Prague today by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, who at the same time congratulated the newly appointed generals and paid tribute to their years of long selfless work.

Officials at Anniversary Meeting

AU051525 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service at 1255 GMT on 5 May begins a live color relay from the Spanish hall at Prague castle of a festive session marking the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, sponsored by the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium.

At 1259 GMT, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, followed by party Presidium members and other top-ranking party and other officials, enter the festively decorated hall, taking their places at the elevated dais.

The session opens with the Czechoslovak national anthem and Lubomir Strougal welcomes the attending Soviet and other delegations.

At 1306 GMT, Husak mounts the rostrum and begins reading the main, 80-minute-long speech, during which the camera is mostly trained on the speaker.

From time to time the camera cuts to the dais and to the audience which consists of well-dressed, mostly middle-aged and older people and a number of CSSR and Soviet Armed Forces much-decorated and high-ranking officers. There are quite a number of empty seats in the hall. At the end of his speech Husak gives the impression of being rather exhausted, his hands shaking as he holds his papers.

The festive meeting ends with the Internationale.

Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1630 GMT on 5 May broadcasts a recording of the earlier Prague radio relay of the festive session in the Spanish hall in Prague castle marking the 35th anniversary of the liberation struggle. The recording is prefaced with the following passage on those in attendance:

"It was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the Presidium of the CPSZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission."

Strougal Opens Meeting

LD051810 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1303 GMT 5 May 80

[Speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal opening a "festive session" of CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly Presidium and the CSSR Government to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia held in Prague castle--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed friends and dear guests:

I am opening this festive session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly Presidium and the Government of the CSSR devoted to the 35th anniversary of the culmination of our national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

I cordially welcome all of you, comrades and dear friends. I especially welcome the ambassador of the USSR, who is a member of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Aleksandr Platonovich Botvin. [applause]

I cordially welcome among us a delegation of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by its chairman, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of a State Committee of the Council of Ministers and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bulgakov. [applause]

I cordially welcome a delegation of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans headed by Army General Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Luchinskiy. [applause]

Furthermore, I welcome among us a delegation of the Moscow Gorkom headed by its secretary, Comrade Valentin Nikolayevich Makeyev. [applause]

I also welcome sincerely the members of Prague's diplomatic corps; representatives of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, and Central Committees of the National Front of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republic; members of both national governments; delegations from all regions of our republic; and other dear friends. [applause]

I hereby declare our festive meeting opened and ask the general secretary of our party and the president of the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak, to deliver a festive address.

Husak Address

LD051905 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1305 GMT 5 May 80

[Speech by CSSR President Gustav Husak on 5 May in the Spanish hall of Prague castle at a festive session to mark the 35th anniversary of the CSSR's liberation--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and dear guests: We have gathered today on the ancient soil of Prague castle in order to celebrate with all Czechoslovak people the greatest festive occasion of our modern history--the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of our homeland by the heroic Soviet Army, the beginning of the new life of our nations.

Our memories will always stay with the unforgettable days of May 1945 when the glorious Soviet troops, in executing their legendary Prague operation, came post haste to help the fighting people of our capital city. They brought freedom, independence and peace to our suffering country. After 6 years under the Nazi yoke, our homeland was able to breathe again freely.

These memorable events are increasingly seen with the passing of time to be a basic milestone, as the beginning of a great historical turn in the life of the Czechoslovak people. For the last 35 years we have been accompanied in our lives by the picture of the blossoming streets of May, joyous faces showing a firm resolve to translate the dearly bought freedom into a happy life of future generations.

We are returning to those moments in order to pay our respect to the heroes and victims of the national liberation struggle, in order to remind ourselves of the deep sources from which our socialist present has grown. We draw from them both our strength and lesson for our future steps.

Today, amid our constructive work, we take stock with justifiable pride of the struggles which we have fought in their names. We confirm solemnly our loyalty to the great legacy and express our firm resolve to defend it relentlessly and to develop it further. [applause]

In the whole long history of our country, rich in vital trials, the antifascist struggle ranks among the most difficult but also the most glorious periods. The Czechoslovak people, who became one of the first victims of the Nazi aggression, never bowed to the foreign yoke. From the very beginning they waged a relentless struggle against (?it). In the ranks of the anti-Hitlerite coalition there shared actively in the great struggle against fascism (?hundreds of thousands) of Czechs and Slovaks both at home and abroad, who fought valiantly and who did not hesitate to lay down their lives to overthrow the fascist yoke and to restore national liberty and state independence.

In the difficult years of war there ripened the resolve of our people to build our republic after the liberation on new foundations as a socially and nationally just state, as a state whose security and independence would be anchored in firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

This orientation of the national liberation struggle was championed consistently by the CPCZ headed by Klement Gottwald.

In this fateful period the communists made extremely great sacrifices. They showed their deep commitment to the interests of our peoples. They became an example of true patriotism. They united all the antifascist forces against the occupants. They showed a deep, inseparable connection between the struggle for national liberation and the establishment of a new order, a true rule of the people. Through their principled and thoughtful policy the communist party has gained deep and lasting trust among the broad popular masses. It is out of their will that it has become, as a party of the working class and all the working people, the leading political force of our society.

The strivings of our people for a new arrangement of matters in the liberated homeland stemmed also from their historical experience, from the struggles against capitalist exploitation, from the perfidious treason of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and its Western allies who left the country at the mercy of Hitler's fascism. History has presented irrefutable evidence of the fact that the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie was incapable of solving even one of the basic vital issues of our people during its time in power. It was incapable of ensuring the honorable life of the working people, of giving work to the workers and land to the peasants, of developing relations among our peoples and nationalities on equal and just bases. It was incapable of securing external security and independence of the Czechoslovak state. Its treason was completed when, during the occupation, a considerable number of the bourgeoisie directly collaborated with the enemy.

The struggle for national and social liberation of the working people, which constitutes the basis of the entire multiple movement of our society, resulted in the decision of the Czechoslovak people to take the fate of the country into their own hands and not to admit the restoration of the bourgeoisie's rule in the liberated state. The national liberation struggle, whose most important events were the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people, gradually grew into a victorious national and democratic revolution. The Prague uprising was a concluding chapter of this struggle.

Today it is exactly 35 years since the time when the last struggle against the hated occupants was decided at the Prague barricades. The Prague people, faithful to their grand revolutionary traditions, rose--literally, barehanded--against the Nazi majority and thus contributed toward the overthrow of the occupants' power. Deeply moved, we respect those who, both at home and abroad, on the battlefields of World War II, in the Nazi concentration camps and torture chambers, suffered and laid down their lives. The heroism of the workers in the illegal organizations, partisan fighters, members of the Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union and the other military units abroad will forever remain inscribed in gold letters in the history of the Czechoslovak people as a lucid part of its progressive traditions. [applause]

The antifascist resistance movement drew immense encouragement from the heroic struggle of the Soviet people, who carried on their shoulders the biggest burden of the war and who played a decisive role in saving mankind from Nazi barbarism.

As years go by there emerges in increasingly clear detail the global and historic significance of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War, which paved the way for the advancement of the cause of socialism, democracy and freedom throughout the world. With deep respect we bow to the memory of the fallen Soviet heroes. The Czechoslovak people will never forget their sacrifices. [applause]

We remind ourselves again and again of the basic truth that without the Soviet Union, without its victory in World War II there would have been no freedom for our nations, there would have been no socialism in our homeland. [applause]

Having learned from historical experience, we once again affirm the credo of our people: "With the Soviet Union forever and never otherwise." [applause]

We send to the people of the great Soviet Union and their revolutionary vanguard, the CPSU, our warm, militant greetings. [applause]

We highly value the sincere friendship, firm alliance and all-round cooperation which fill, by their content, the brotherhood born in our common struggle for freedom. They have had and have an irreplaceable significance for the successful building of our country. We are deeply grateful that in our work we have always been able and are able to draw on the inexhaustible wealth of experiences which the CPSU and the Soviet people have accumulated along their glorious, revolutionary path since the Great October Revolution.

We are greeting especially cordially at our festive gathering the sincere friend of Czechoslovakia, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, [applause] who in the ranks of the heroic Soviet Army shared personally in the liberation of our homeland. We value profoundly his great understanding with which he is taking care to strengthen friendship between our parties, states and nations.

Comrades: During these festive moments events, stages and milestones of revolutionary struggles and the constructive work of the past 35 years come alive before us. As a result of the birth of a new people's democratic order, broad scope was offered for the development of the struggle for the consolidation of the new people's power and for the realization of profound political, social and economic transformations, anchored in the Kosice overrment program. In this process it was necessary to wage a decisive political struggle with the bourgeoisie, who did not give up their plan to return to the old order. In great class clashes in postwar years communists succeeded in exposing their designs and in winning over the majority of the working people for the program of the further development of the national and democratic revolution.

When reaction attempted in February 1948, with the help of international imperialism, to reverse the development in the state in its own favor, the Czechoslovak people by their united and resolute action smashed their counterrevolutionary putsch. The February victory decided with finality the issue of power and paved the way fully for socialist transformations in our homeland.

At the same time the Czechoslovak people confirmed definitively the foreign political orientation of our country of which our friendship with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone.

Comrades: During the dramatic struggles of the past decades the people, under the leadership of the communist party, realized the general line of building socialism, set out by the Ninth CPCZ Congress. In a historically short time, we have carried out basic socialist transformations of society.

We have carried out basic socialist transformations of society. We have built a modern, advanced economy and created a powerful, material and technological base of socialist society. The fact that the national income, planned to be created this year, will be six times greater than the national income created in 1938 is the proof of the dynamism of the development of our economy. Our industry produces in 4 months more than did the industry in the pre-Munich republic in the whole year. We have linked rapid industrial development with the realization of important structural changes and the building of new progressive branches, especially in strengthening the engineering and chemical industries. This created material prerequisites for an ever broader application of the results of science and technology in all areas of the national economy.

We have built a scientific and research base, such as our country has never had before. By directing small-scale agricultural production along the path toward a cooperative, socialist large-scale production we have resolved successfully one of the most difficult tasks of building socialism. Because of this, life and work in the countryside have changed fundamentally. Agricultural output is today half as high again as it was before the war despite the fact that less than one third of the workforce works in the agricultural sector in comparison with that period, coupled with the fact that the area of the land tilled has also decreased.

As a result of this the radical growth during the past decade, we fulfilled in principle one of the program aims--the leveling of essential differences between living conditions in the towns and the countryside.

A prime factor of the economic development is an ever broader incorporation of our country in the international socialist division of labor and above all the development of all-round economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The exchange of goods with the Soviet Union forms more than one third and the overall share of the socialist countries forms more than 70 percent of the turnover of our foreign trade.

Our working people are convincing themselves by their experiences of the fact that the basic purpose of socialism is an ever fuller satisfaction of their material and cultural values. Full employment, a continual growth of real wages and incomes, advanced social security provisions, medical care and old age and disability provisions, a continual growth of private and social consumption, a broadly based accessibility and high degree of health care, education and culture--all this creates qualitatively new social guarantees and securities of life for the population.

A high average consumption of foodstuffs and industrial goods and the high-level of equipment of households with durable goods expresses in our country, in contrast to capitalism, the living standard of the broadest strata of the population.

The development of social consumption is a great gain of socialism. In the seventies, in particular, we carried out a number of fundamental measures in old age and disability provisions, in encouraging population growth, in the care of society for senior citizens, families with children and the young generation as well as for the development of education and culture.

Society's expenditure for these purposes shares in the overall living standards of our household by more than one third. In this year alone we will expend from social funds more than Kcs130 billion for these purposes. This is 70 percent more in comparison with 1970 and 8 times more in comparison with 1948. By the level of this care we are occupying one of the foremost positions in the world.

The fact that since 1945 2.6 million apartments have been built, housing today more than one half of the population of our country, bears witness to the marked progress in housing construction. The solution of the housing problem has been accelerated especially during the last 10 years when 1.3 million new modern apartments will have been handed over for occupation.

Considerable sums have been invested in building a transport network, communications systems, stores, schools, health, cultural and other facilities. Socialism has made education and culture broadly accessible to the working people. The qualification of our working people is continually growing. At the present time every fourth man or woman possesses middle or higher education. In the institutions of higher learning alone there study today more than 190,000 undergraduates.

In the interest and in accordance with the needs of the further development of socialist society, we are gradually carrying out the reconstruction of the entire training and education system. We are devoting a great deal of our attention to the training of young people for worker professions.

The social structure of our society, too, has undergone profound changes. The working class has grown to become a wide manager, having proved that it fully deserves to occupy the leading position in our state. It is the principal exponent and mainstay of the revolutionary reconstruction of our society.

As a result of the transformation of the countryside to the socialist forms of production, a new socialist class of cooperative farmers has grown, which is close to the working class and which, in alliance with it, shares actively in the development of socialism.

The intelligentsia occupies an important position in society, which contributes substantially to the enlargement of its material and spiritual values, especially in scientific and technical development.

In contrast to capitalism, the basic tendency of social changes in our society is the drawing of class and social groups closer together and the deepening of the moral political unity of the Czechoslovak people.

Ranking among significant successes of socialism is the fact that on the basis of the Leninist ideas the nationalities question in our country has been resolved. Members of the older generations have still fresh in their memory what kind of legacy the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie left us in this respect. This is why we are able to state with pride that in our homeland the principles of equality and brotherhood and the firm unity of the Czechs and Slovaks and other nationalities of our country have become truly a reality. They have found their expression in the leveling of the historically rooted economic, social and cultural differences in the life of our nations. With the fraternal help of the Czech working class, the economic potential of Slovakia has developed rapidly. Its industrial output has increased 24 times since 1948. Its economy is contributing increasingly to the development of the united Czechoslovak economy. The solving of the nationalities question was completed by the creation of the Czechoslovak Federation, which in more than 10 years of its existence proved its correctness and viability. It became a firm basis of the further development of the Czechoslovak statehood. From the map of all our state there disappeared backward areas where the bourgeois republic poverty and hunger prevailed.

In the course of socialist construction the political system of society has been continually improved and socialist democracy deepened.

The economic, organizing and cultural educational role of the socialist states has grown, a state which is truly a people's state, a state of the people and for the people in the true sense of the word.

We can say with full justification that in socialism the basic goals and requirements, for which our people fought during the years of capitalism and during the national liberation struggle, are being fulfilled. We have solved the basic questions of national freedom and state independence. We have safeguarded realistically the social and political rights of the working class and popular masses. We have assumed and richly developed the heritage of the progressive traditions of our nations. For the first time in our history a society which does not know exploitation, unemployment and social oppression and in which working people have no fear for the future has been created. In practice we implement the ideals of social justice, true equality, comradely relations and friendship among nations and nationalities of our country.

The basic yardstick by which man is judged is his work, [word indistinct] society imbued by real humanism, deep socialist democratism, optimism and faith in the future.

In our socialist present are embodied the work, efforts, sacrifices and enthusiasm of millions of communists and nonparty members, millions of workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, our women and youth, workers of national committees, all social organizations of the National Front--all those, who by their everyday devoted work, were paving way for a free life. They managed to gain experience, overcome the resistance of enemies, resist the designs of imperialism which has never come to terms with the existence of Socialist Czechoslovakia. Even today it spares no effort with the help of various traitors and renegades to blacken the great achievements of our people.

The Czechoslovak people in past years have shown their maturity and strength. The victory of socialism in our country is an important link of the victorious approach of socialism in the world. It is further proof of the strength and validity of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the logical process of the socialist revolution, as explained by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, whose 110th anniversary we celebrated recently together with the whole progressive world.

In the last 35 years we have also learned that the deep fundamental changes, which the building of socialism achieves, do not take place without overcoming obstacles, without effort, without the solution of new complex problems. It is the proof of the Marxist-Leninist maturity of our party that it has always found enough strength and energy to analyze critically the situation, to correct mistakes, and that it has implemented creatively the principles of Leninism, has kept close ties with the masses and succeeded in mobilizing them and leading them on the path of building socialism.

For the successful development of socialism was of such fundamental importance that we, by our principled approach, by political means, overcame the deep crisis in the party and society at the end of the sixties. The internationalist help of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries has created for the Czechoslovak communists a firm basis for the development of an intensive political struggle, for the defeat of antisocialist and rightwing opportunist forces. For our party the crisis-ridden years were a great lesson whose conclusions have a permanent validity. The successful process of consolidation which was aided in a historically significant way by the result of the April and May sessions of the Central Committee of our party in 1969 opened a new stage in the development of our society.

Comrades: The general line of the construction of an advanced socialist society prepared by the 14th CPCZ Congress and further developed by the 15th CPCZ Congress has become the main basis for further progress. This line expresses the national and international interests of the Czechoslovak people. It provides a scientifically supported answer to the tasks and demands of further social development. The working people have convinced themselves in everyday life of the correctness of this line, and they fully support it. It has been accepted by all the National Front as its all-people's program. The Central Committee of our party is consistently dealing at its sessions with the realization of this general line, and it details its main questions and tasks in the sphere of policy, economy, external relations and ideology, and generalizes the party's experiences in the fulfillment of this line. The CPCZ Central Committee is adopting principled measures for a consistent introduction of this line in life.

The theoretical foundation of this line is in Leninist ideas. They define the long-term character of the socialist phase of the development of our society. This is not a brief interim period but an entire stage of development. The main contents of this stage are the maturing of the socialist social system; consistent implementation of its logic; the endeavor to achieve permanent development of the means of production based on the combination of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism and an ever more complete satisfying of the material and cultural needs; deepening of the internationalist bonds with the socialist community; and unprecedented growth of social initiative; and the growth of socialist awareness. Such an interpretation of the development of socialism amounts to a significant theoretical contribution to a creative development of Marxism-Leninism. This interpretation contains the generalized experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal parties from the existing progress of the construction of socialism. This interpretation is a reliable and important guide in our entire work.

Because of the party's correct policy and organizational work and because of the people's selfless endeavor the seventies became an exceptionally important period in socialist development. These years were filled with great creative work which developed the best traditions of construction and achieved important progress in all spheres. We have strengthened the socialist system, raised the national economy to a new level, and we have significantly raised material and cultural standards. Despite the fact that in the second half of the seventies the economy was developing in considerably more difficult conditions the national income has risen in the last 10 years by more than 60 percent and industrial production by 75 percent.

Our socialist society is entering the eighties, politically firm, socially and ideologically united, economically strong, culturally advanced, having high authority and good standing in the world. The accumulated power--material, social, moral and intellectual--justifies us in concluding that we have the necessary prerequisites for further successful progress. In contrast with the problems experienced in the capitalist countries, full of pessimism and fears about tomorrow, we can look to the future with faith. We are convinced that the eighties will also be a period when our country will further successfully develop.

We are also aware that on the threshold of the eighties we face new serious problems, above all in the safeguarding of the further development of the economy. When the extensive resources of growth are exhausted, each further step forward calls for further requirements for both material and human resources, for better standards of work.

The complexity of the situation is at the same time made more difficult by the consequences of the deep continuing changes in the economy of the nonsocialist world affecting our economy.

Because of its processing character, we must make great efforts and allocate great resources to overcome gradually these consequences. To safeguard under these conditions, which will obviously not become any easier in the next decade, further economic growth is a great, important and urgent task. Above all, we must concentrate our efforts on its solution. The broad, all-round, mutually advantageous and permanently deepening economic and scientific technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is of exceptional importance for mastering it, for stability and for the favorable prospects for our economy. It is decisive for the success of our effort that we know not only the causes of the difficulties but also the ways of overcoming them.

The course toward enhanced effectiveness of the national economy, enhanced quality of all work, an acceleration in the transition from extensive to intensive development of the economy which our party has worked out and with great efforts is implementing is proving successful as the only alternative of the approach. Despite all difficulties and problems we are safeguarding the growth of the development of the economy and the social and living certainties of the population.

From the rostrum of the session today I would like on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government and the Federal Assembly to pay high tribute to the devoted efforts of the millions of our people who by their devoted work contribute to these results. [applause]

I thank working teams and individuals, brigades, pioneers of socialist work for the fulfillment of socialist pledges by which they have greeted the glorious anniversary of the liberation. I congratulate all whose work has been on this occasion rightly appreciated by high state distinctions. [applause]

While being proud of the achieved results we cannot forget that not all our economic plans are being implemented as required by the needs and possibilities. Problems and difficulties exist in various sections, some deviations from the fulfillment of the 5-year plan, weak points in management. This is why the Central Committee stresses that management work be perfected, obstacles in the production system be overcome more enthusiastically, the quality and technological standard of products be improved, existing reserves be better utilized, tasks of this year's plan be fulfilled and the necessary prerequisites for the transition to the Seventh 5-Year plan be created.

At various places there still exist various shortcomings which evoke justified criticism of the people. It is necessary to do everything possible to avoid them, and if they do occur a fast effective remedy should be found. We are aware that the transition to the intensive development of the economy requires a long-term and purposeful effort, a creative approach and devoted work.

The overcoming of the consequences of the external influences is unavoidably linked with a number of complex problems. It cannot be achieved without a struggle against the conservative [word indistinct] routine and the development of [words indistinct]. This struggle, however, must not be confused with the expression of impatience, sweeping criticism and the underestimating of achieved results.

In order to achieve in the next few years the necessary fundamental change in the development of effectiveness and in order to create the prerequisites for significant progress in the implementation of the party's economic policy we must, while also emphasizing the operative solution of the immediate tasks, approach with greater decisiveness the basic measures of a strategic nature. The key place among these is held by the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We are making sure that it will achieve further even and balanced development of the economy, while at the same time our economy should far more quickly adjust itself to the more demanding conditions.

This requires that it truly becomes the 5-year plan of effectiveness, quality and scientific technological development. In keeping with these requirements it will be necessary to implement a much more pronounced orientation toward the intensive factors of growth. While the speed of development is to be somewhat modified we will place the main emphasis on the qualitative aspects in production and consumption. It is necessary to start with determination with the realization of fundamental changes in the structure of industrial production in the interest of limiting its energy and raw material demands, and to implement consistently the new concept of the investment development with the main emphasis on the modernization of the existing capacities.

We must also create the most advantageous conditions for speeding up scientific technological development. This is all firmly connected with active participation in the process of socialist economic integration which we want to deepen further in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. An important step in this direction was made recently by the signing of the agreement on long-term development of cooperation and specialization of production between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. In the future also the main aim of all our work will be to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people. We are approaching this task not from the short-term but from the long-term prospect of the needs and interests of the working people. While doing this, we must most responsibly take into consideration all the circumstances of the complex changes in the economic development and consequences of external influences. We must consistently make the further development of the living standards depend on the results achieved by our material production. All this means that in the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will endeavor to maintain the high standard of personal and social consumption already achieved and--providing that by our work we create the necessary prerequisites for it--we will further improve it. As regards our country's standard of living which is one of the foremost internationally, this is a very demanding task in current circumstances. The fulfillment of this task will secure for our people their life and social certainties and a happy and fulfilled life.

Together with the preparation of the concept of effective development of the national economy the next fundamental item of our economic policy rests on the endeavor to raise substantially the standards and effectiveness of management. For this reason the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Government of the CSSR recently approved a package of measures for improving the system of planned management of the national economy which responds to the acute need for radical steps to be taken for an improvement in planning, broader utilization of economic tools, more effective arrangement of the production basis and the jurisdiction of the units of management. The final detailing and implementation of this package of measures will require great effort, but we are convinced that it will bring new stimuli and means for our economy and the initiative of the people.

We have always been open with our working people when talking about the tasks of socialist construction and the difficulties which must be overcome. We have openly explained that the noble goals of socialism cannot be fulfilled except by increasingly productive work, better management and a more responsible attitude of all. We are not denying even today that the tasks we are facing in the eighties will require the full application of our potential. However we are convinced that, just as in the past, we will be able to secure further successful socialist development.

Comrades: The resolving of economic problems is an indivisible part of the general development of our society. The struggle to raise effectiveness is not only a matter concerning production and technology but also a sociopolitical and ideological question of broad impact. In the spirit of the Leninist interpretation of relations between the economy and policy we are endeavoring to raise all our activity to the level of the requirements of the eighties.

Millions of people in our country are deeply interested to see that things are progressing increasingly well. Through their attitudes and work they express their will and determination to contribute to this as much as possible. Their commitment and activity are a powerful source of the strength of our socialist system. It is now our foremost task to utilize fully this vast energy springing from the maturity, knowledge and experience of our working people.

The point is that the broad masses of the working people, work collectives, all who are honest in their attitude to their country, communists and nonparty members, should broadly contribute to our joint work. For this reason we are consistently making efforts to eliminate remnants of incorrect formal and bureaucratic attitudes and approaches to people, their suggestions, views and observations. It is necessary to utilize fully existing forms and to look for new forms and methods, a broader framework and more effective motivation for as broad as possible participation of the people in the management, control and direction of public matters, to strengthen social responsibility of individuals and collectives.

The National Front is an expression of the unity of the Czechoslovak people and the foundation of our political system. It was born in the national liberation struggle and embraces in its branches virtually all our people. We will ensure that its famous traditions are filled with a new and living content and that its role in the life of society is further deepened.

Our state is an irreplaceable tool of economic and cultural construction and the defense of socialist achievements. We consider its permanent improvement to be an important part of the construction of a developed socialist society. We see the main direction of its development in the deepening of socialist democracy, above all through the raising of all standards and quality of the work of national committees.

These bodies of the people's revolutionary power were born from the victorious national democratic revolution and in the last 35 years they have carried out great work in resolving tasks of socialist construction. We attach great importance to the further deepening of their role in the life of society, to further improvement of their political, economic organizational and cultural educational activity. In the course of the great revolutionary struggles and socialist changes and as a result of the vast ideological educational work a new socialist awareness among the people has been born.

The scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism has earned itself great authority throughout society.

Millions of working people have adopted the socialist conviction and values, the ideas of socialist ownership, patriotism and internationalism. The spirit of comradeship and collective cooperation is increasingly gaining ground in social life, as is the understanding of the usefulness of all-society interests. Gradually the socialist way of life is being established, although all this, naturally, is not easy. This is not a simple and automatic process, to overcome views and habits accumulated over centuries, to implement in practice completely new and socialist discipline and morality. The awareness of the indivisible nature of the rights and duties of all citizens requires an intensive and effective ideological educational influence closely linked with the practice of socialist construction. The better and more deeply all working people understand the internal and international tasks of the socialist construction, the better these tasks will be fulfilled and the stronger our society will be.

Dear Comrades, dear friends: It is a significant prerequisite for the successful progress of socialist construction that there is peace in the world and that the conditions of independence and peace for the life of our people are secured. From the very beginning of the building of socialism we have been consistently drawing on the indivisible unity of the mutual influence and determination of the tasks of domestic and foreign policy. We have found many times that the successes achieved in the building of socialism have very great significance for the securing and strengthening of the international position of Czechoslovakia. Advantageous foreign political conditions help in an important way to achieve successes in the construction work of our people.

Some 35 years ago the most destructive war in history ended and mankind had to pay a terrific price for it. Tens of millions of human lives were lost on the battlefields; vast areas were devastated; tens of thousands of towns and villages in many countries were destroyed. From the sacrifices, suffering and horrors of the war a determined demand of the nations was born: never to allow its repetition. Those of us who experienced the struggles of the last 35 years well remember the complicated fight necessary to wage in a world divided according to classes so that the justified desire of the nations to live in peace would be fulfilled. Above all, thanks to the extraordinary efforts of the peace-loving forces, and to the wise policy and considerate approach of the Soviet Union, it has been possible to prevent the tension caused by the aggressive policy of imperialism from becoming a large-scale conflict.

As a result of the powerful advance of the progressive forces following World War II [passage indistinct]. The decisive role which was played in this by the Soviet Union deeply changed the international situation. The international position, influence and authority of the Soviet Union have changed significantly. In the revolutionary struggles of the postwar years socialism won in a number of states in Europe and Asia, and the community of the socialist countries began to form. The birth and successful development of this community amount to the most important event in the revolutionary development of mankind since the victory of the October revolution. The countries of real socialism are the most reliable support of progress and peace in the world. An unprecedented development has been recorded by the international communist and workers' movement.

The general crisis of the imperialist system has been further deepened. One of the most important factors of the postwar development has been the progress of the national liberation forces of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Their national liberation struggle gradually resulted in the disintegration and actual liquidation of the old colonial system of imperialism. Tens of new states have been established on the ruins of this system--states striving to strengthen their political and economic [words indistinct]. Several of them, guided by this desire, have decided to follow the path of socialism. The struggle of the developing countries for independent development and for the liquidation of all remnants of the imperialist yoke enjoys our full support and understanding.

We express our full solidarity also with the movement of the nonaligned countries which have an important role in the current development in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and for the preservation of world peace.

Under the influence of all these factors fundamental changes in the balance of power in favor of socialism and progress have taken place in the world. We are proud that the CSSR, as a firm part of the socialist community, is marching in the vanguard of the broad front of progressive democratic and peace forces. This is in keeping with the most vital interests of the Czechoslovak people. The focus of our foreign policy is to create the most advantageous external conditions for the construction of a socialist society, the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the socialist community, and in our active contribution to the joint struggle for social progress and peace in the world. The cornerstone of this policy is the permanent strengthening of the fraternal friendship, firm alliance and the comprehensive and ever deeper cooperation with the Soviet Union. [applause]

A guarantee of the stability and firmness of these relations, which were born and strengthened during the joint struggle against fascism, is the unity of interests in the building of socialism and communism, in the struggle for progress and peace in the world, the close still deepening cooperation between our two fraternal parties based on the common Marxist-Leninist world view and on the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism. On these principles is also based the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union signed in May just 10 years ago which is a cornerstone of our certainties and the happy peaceful future of our people. We can say with full justification that never in the past have the mutual relations and cooperation between our states, parties and peoples of both our countries reached such a level; never have they been so comprehensive, so developed and so intensive as today.

On the same basis we also develop friendly relations of Czechoslovakia and other states of the socialist community.

Life is proving yet again and still more convincingly that this unambiguous, permanent, unchanging line of our foreign policy is of key importance for the building of socialism. It is the most reliable guarantee of the independence, security and an important factor in the strengthening of the international position of our country. This is why we will continue also in the future to deepen and strengthen it still further. [applause]

In the framework of this policy, Czechoslovakia is also participating actively in the development of the many-sided cooperation in the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. During the 25 years since the foundation of the Warsaw Pact, its irreplaceable role has been shown in the coordination of the foreign-political and defense activity of member states. International developments show convincingly what importance it has for the joint struggle for peace and the safeguarding of security and the constant strengthening of the unity of the socialist community.

The present development in the world, where nations have to resist the stepped-up pressure of the militarist and aggressive forces of imperialism, illustrates clearly yet again that the joint approach of countries of the socialist community is the main guarantee of the peaceful life of mankind. This is why the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will also continue in the future to contribute consistently to its strengthening. [applause]

Comrades: A sharp course of aggression has gained dominance lately in the policy of the United States and other imperialist states. Extremely reactionary and militarist circles of the United States, in particular, have launched an open attack on the policy of detente. As a consequence of this, the international situation has become considerably more complicated and much worse. It is an important appeal to all the peace-loving forces. The interests of the peoples demand that the intentions of imperialism be foiled, that further continuation of the process of detente be promoted by a joint movement of all the peace-loving forces.

The socialist states have always remembered that the aggressive substance of imperialism has not changed, and that the struggle for the relaxation of tension represents a constant political struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction. They have always stressed the need for the relaxation in political relations to be connected also with effective measures in the sphere of disarmament. They purposefully insisted on every step of the process of relaxation of tension to respect the principle of equal security so that the balance of power in the world not be disturbed anywhere at their expense.

The turn in the policy of the imperialist states is, above all, the consequence of reactionary forces, blind with hatred of all that is progressive, gaining dominance in their internal and foreign policies. These forces were in the past always oriented on inciting conflict and continuing the feverish arms buildup. The real cause of this turn in the policy of the United States and other Western states is the attempt to resist in this way the problems which they face in the foreign political and the internal political sphere, to check the unstoppable process of the weakening of positions of imperialism in the present-day world.

It is becoming clear that the more limited the possibilities of imperialism to dictate its will to other nations and states, the more fierce is the reaction to it by its most aggressive circles and its most short-sighted representatives.

In an attempt to reverse this process they are carrying out irresponsible and dangerous actions which endanger the world's security and peace. The recent armed adventurous action of the United States against independent Iran is only one example. Together with all peace-loving people, we resolutely condemn such risking of the fate of all of us.

Against this policy, the goal of which is to undermine the process of detente and to sharpen international tension and against the hysteria waged by the official representatives and information media of imperialist states, the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community put forward a clear, firm peace stand. It was expressed well by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, in February this year when he said: No one will manage to frighten the Soviet Union. We, and our allies, can always defend ourselves and resist any kind of hostile attacks. No one will be able to provoke us. Against the doctrine of war hysteria and feverish arms buildup we put forward a doctrine of (?consistent) struggle for peace and security in the world. [applause]

This clear, calm stand takes into account long-term, decisive factors, which define the main directions of present international developments. This is a stand which stems not only from the unseparable unity of socialism and peace but also from the permanently valid conclusion that in the nuclear age there is no other reasonable and acceptable alternative but the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente. States of the socialist community will resolutely resist attempts to drag the world yet again on the path of sharpening the international tension as forces of imperialism are trying to do. No one should therefore have any doubts about their readiness to resist any kind of aggressive plans.

It is in the interest of the entire world to stop the offensive of the ultrareactionary militaristic forces of imperialism against detente and to defend peace in the world. It is therefore necessary to unite all peace-loving forces of the world to achieve this end. It is necessary to unite all those who are prepared to make a joint effort in order to protect mankind from the terrible consequences of war. Czechoslovakia is actively contributing to this effort. We fully support the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the joint actions undertaken for detente and disarmament by the Warsaw Pact member states, and other constructive proposals leading to the strengthening of peace and disarmament.

We consider it our permanent task to contribute to this struggle with our own activity. This is reflected in our endeavor to further implement and realize the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence. Czechoslovakia is prepared to develop normal and good relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with the states with different social systems, provided that the principles confined in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference are observed.

We underline again our interest to cooperate together with the international communist and workers movement and the democratic international organizations and the broad movement for the defense of peace, with all those who are willing. Our people will forever recall with gratitude that in the construction of socialism and the projection of Czechoslovakia's interest in the international field, help has frequently been received in the form of solidarity, support and understanding from the fraternal communist parties and progressive forces of the world. We send at our rally a cordial greeting to all friends of Czechoslovakia abroad. [applause]

We acknowledge with pride that, in keeping with the deeply internationalist policy of our party and the feeling of our people, we too, have always stood alongside our progressive friends in the world in their just struggle for the liberation of the working man and for peace. We are convinced that at the present time it is necessary further to develop these traditions of solidarity, cooperation and support based on the joint interest in the struggle for peace and social progress. We therefore unanimously support the principled internationalist stance of the Soviet Union which has given aid to the Afghan people in its determined fight against imperialist meddling and for the realization of the right to freely decide its fate. [applause]

The significance of the mobilization of all peace forces for a joint struggle against the dangerous policy of imperialism was underlined again at the meeting of the European communist parties which took place in Paris several days ago. This meeting--and above all the urgent appeal addressed by the communist parties to all, without qualification, who are willing to jointly fight for peace--convincingly proves that just as always in the past now, too, communists stand firmly and determinedly in the forefront of the struggle of nations for peace.

It is an historical achievement of the joint struggle of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, of the entire international communist movement, all peace-loving and progressive forces, that for 35 years mankind has not known the terrors of a world war. Above all thanks to them the postwar era of peaceful life has not been a mere respite between two world wars. Thanks to their joint efforts detente has been the main and prevailing tendency in international relations in the last 10 years. The mutual balance of power of peace and war, and the growing resistance against the dangerous policy of imperialism all over the world testifies to the fact that there is a realistic possibility that the current dangerous intentions of imperialism have been stopped. The united offensive of all peace-loving forces can make it possible that also in the eighties the process of detente will continue and further develop, and that peace is preserved for the future generations. In this historical struggle, and in the future, the Czechoslovak people will firmly stand on the side of peace, progress and socialism. [applause]

Comrades, dear guests: Since the memorable May days of 1945 we have followed a great revolutionary path. We have devoted our entire life to this. Just as we today in our memories are returning to the fights which were opening the path to our socialist present, and to the full and humanly dignified life of the working man, the next generation will look back to our time. They will look for lessons and inspiration and they will draw from them strength for solving the problems the future will bring. This illustrates the continuity, greatness and historical meaning of the path we follow. This is the criterion we use to measure the demands put on us by this era. This reflects our high responsibility for the present and future of our country.

The successes we have achieved proves the strength of the Marxist-Leninist ideas. They reflect the creative potential of the working class, the strength of the bond between the workers, cooperative farmers and the socialist intelligentsia, the fraternity of our nations and our internationalist bonds. Our great work is based on the struggle and work of the CPCZ. The leading role of our party grew from its revolutionary program and from its principled Leninist policy, from the fact that communists have proved themselves as the most dignified fighters for the interests and rights of the working people and for the desires of our nations.

The correctness of the party's policy has been proved in all states of our revolution and it is being confirmed vis-a-vis the present and future tasks. It is in the most vital interest of our people that the vanguard role of the communist party is still further strengthened and its unity and action potential grows further. We know that in the future development of a developed socialist society we will have to deal with demanding tasks.

However, we also know that together with these tasks our possibilities and strength are also growing. Thanks to the successful and selfless work of the Czechoslovak people a reliable platform for the further development of our country has been created in our socialist society. We are therefore convinced that in the future, too, we shall be able to deal successfully with the demands to be laid down by the 16th congress of our party. We shall further draw strength from the victorious ideas of Marxism-Leninism, from the energy and creative work of the millions of working people, from the firm unity and action-ability of our party, from the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, and from our place in the powerful and ever stronger community of socialist countries. We have a clear program and we know the way to its fulfillment. We have a firm foundation as a starting point, and so we look with faith to the future. [applause]

II. 6 May 80

D 19

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Long live the Czechoslovak people! [applause]

Long live our beautiful country, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic! [applause]

Long live our loyal friend, the Soviet Union, its heroic people, and its famous army, the liberator of our nation! [applause]

Long live the unity and cooperation of the socialist countries!

Long live peace, long live the leader of our people and the inspirator of its successes-- the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. [applause]

HUSAK SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO PDYR LEADER

LD301954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, the president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani on his election to the office of chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

CHNOUPEK ENDORSES CUBAN EFFORTS ON AFGHANISTAN CRISIS

AU051224 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Talks Between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia and Cuba"]

[Text] Prague, 30 April--On Wednesday [30 April] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek welcomed in Prague Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

In their talks the two ministers assessed the present state of the successfully developing relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba. In discussing the main international political problems they noted full unanimity of views on all questions under discussion. The two ministers stressed that it is absolutely essential to preserve and develop everything positive that has been achieved in the past in the implementation of the policy of detente, to halt the feverish arms race and to achieve concrete steps toward disarmament. In that context they denounced the attempts of the United States and the reactionary circles of NATO to step up international tension and the provocative maneuvers of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Caribbean and on the Guantanamo base now in preparation.

Minister Chnoupek voiced appreciation for the principled stance of the Republic of Cuba on the topical events of the present international political developments, for its internationalist policy in support of the national liberation struggle and for its role and activity as the chairman of the movement of nonaligned countries, especially in connection with its present efforts to settle the relations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with its neighboring states.

It was stressed in conclusion of the talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, that the two sides want to continue to actively contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to intensifying their multifaceted cooperation.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL INTERVIEWED BY MEDIA

LD301656 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul (CETKA correspondent)--The aim of the international conspiracy devised against Afghanistan by U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reactionary forces in certain neighbouring and Arab countries was to divide Afghanistan and bring it under the direct influence of Pakistan, China and other states, Babrak Karmal said here today.

In an interview for CETKA, RUDE PRAVO and Czechoslovak radio, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council said that last year, the sinister forces of counterrevolution, exploiter classes which have lost their privileges, feudals, agents of imperialism and Amin's terrorist bands wanted to stage a coup, even at a cost of millions of lives. Tens of thousands of patriots and democrats were killed under the Amin regime. The People's Democratic Party lost 1,500 murdered comrades, another 3000 were imprisoned. "Our people, our party and the government are immensely grateful to all fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, that they helped us thwart and paralyze all these conspiracies in time", Babrak Karmal said.

The Afghan Government is defending resolutely the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country against bands of terrorists and mercenaries who are being infiltrated into Afghanistan from 50 training camps in Pakistan and several military bases in China's Xinjiang Province, Babrak Karmal said.

"It is a great victory of the revolution that the people are now defending their soil by themselves, and themselves are repelling the attacks of enemies and counterrevolutionaries. We have inherited many difficulties and must exert great efforts to surmount them, but I am an optimist and firmly believe that our party and government will soon successfully resolve all these problems."

Asked to comment on the relations between his country and Czechoslovakia, Babrak Karmal said that the Afghan people, the party and the government are very grateful to Czechoslovakia for its solidarity and for the high-principled stand of the communist party on the Afghan revolution.

He pointed out that the two countries are guided by the same ideology of scientific socialism and have the same enemies and friends, particularly a very close friend in the Soviet Union. The two fraternal countries are fighting side by side against old and new colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, fascism racism and apartheid. They stand on the side of those defending world peace and the freedom of nations, national independence and progress, on the side of socialism and peace. Nothing stands in the way of further all-round development of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations, Babrak Karmal said.

On Afghanistan's foreign policy, Babrak Karmal said that his peace-loving country wants to maintain good and friendly relations with all countries.

"We have taken the initiative and are taking numerous steps to adjust relations with Pakistan and Iran. I believe that no problem exists between our neighbouring countries that could not be resolved through negotiations and in a friendly way. However the imperialists, Chinese chauvinists and other reactionary forces are trying to prevent the establishment of friendly ties between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, and are doing everything to frustrate our good neighbour policy and efforts to solve problems through negotiations. But we firmly believe that common sense will prevail on the part of the responsible leaders of the neighbouring countries and that they will sit down with us at a conference table. Then it will be possible to solve all problems, of whatever nature."

ALCOHOLISM PROBLEMS REPORTED IN SLOVAKIA

AU021535 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 80 p 4

[Viera Sladeckova article in the column "Let Us Think This Over Together": "The Drinkers"]

[Summary] "One of the disgusting ulcers on the healthy body of our society concerns alcoholics." Many citizens justly condemn both alcoholism and the alcoholics. Although this problem is not typical for us, nevertheless we should not ignore it.

"Last year the average consumption of alcoholic beverages per citizen of the Slovak Socialist Republic amounted to about 14 liters." According to statistics, alcohol causes every third traffic accident; last year Slovakia had 571 such accidents, 278 of them with casualties ending in death. Alcoholism is now also becoming the main reason for divorces. The state is spending considerable means for protecting and improving the citizens' health; and the treatment of alcoholism--caused by a person's irresponsibility and weak will--is not cheap.

Alcoholism causes absenteeism and the frequent changing of jobs. It undermines working discipline and morals. But often an alcoholic is treated tolerantly, as a "sick person"; and if a plant's trade union organization has to deal with "a case concerning an alcoholic," it usually just reproves the person concerned, appealing to his feelings of solidarity with the collective and to his feelings toward his family. Mostly we just let an alcoholic drift toward his ruin, saying "it is his own affair" or "perhaps he will reform."

"Probably only one thing would help here: If all colleagues and superiors were to show less unhealthy tolerance toward alcoholics; if they were to demand strict working discipline, from which one could not escape by running off to have a nip". Perhaps we should also have "breath analyzers" at work, and workers suspected of being intoxicated should be requested to breath into them. Instead of persuasion, we should apply punishments provided by the labor code, because alcoholism also accounts for our concealed reserves for improving the efficiency and quality of work.

"Since we are fighting against all anti-social phenomena, we have no right to bypass such occurrences" as alcoholism. It is unpopular, but very necessary to fight alcoholism at work. After all, why should an alcoholic's colleagues have to do his share of work in a collective? Collective condemnation is probably the most effective weapon in the fight against alcoholism. Naturally, the person heading the collective should himself set a good example.

The problem of alcoholism in working places should also be periodically inquired into by the trade unions and the plants' party organizations; they should "uncompromisingly insist that all party members really live according to the CPCZ statutes" and set good examples in their working places. Violations of statutes also in this respect should lead to appropriate consequences, because the criteria placed on party members in this instance, too, are far stricter than those placed on other people.

NEED FOR PROFITABLE EXPORTS STRESSED

AU021545 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "One of the Key Criteria"]

[Excerpt] The sector of the Slovak Ministry of Industry has already begun to actively devote itself to the implementation of the set of measures. [paragraph continues]

In that sector the exports of the chemical and consumer goods industries play a considerable role in the foreign trade's dynamic growth. Compared with 1976, the exports last year to the socialist states--in wholesale prices--increased by Kcs687 million, and to the non-socialist states by Kcs1.54 billion. At the same time, the effectiveness of exports had an upward tendency, though not quite corresponding to our potential. For that reason the sector now is concentrating on an analysis of the situation whose objective is, in particular, to find ways to increase the effectiveness of exports. As the results achieved in the implementation of the foreign trade's task to date show, we have to begin, above all, to deepen and improve the cooperation between production and the enterprises of foreign trade. To begin with, the sectors of the Slovak Ministry of Industry and of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade have chosen the path of joint work aktivs to pursue the adoption of concrete measures for a better, more prompt and more flexible cooperation.

Also, at the consultations on coordination of individual economic-production units which were held recently, the problems of foreign trade's effectiveness were in the foreground. Above all, measures aimed at raising the quality and the technical standard of products and at obtaining the maximum economic effect from raw materials, particularly imported ones, were adopted at these consultations on coordination. Another thing that is necessary is to achieve a greater degree of inventiveness and initiative concerning the realization of the plans for cooperation and specialization of production as determined by the "long-range program of the CSSR-JSSR production specialization and cooperation until 1990," signed in Prague this past March.

True, the "mapping-out" of problems and shortcomings is only the first step toward the reversal in thinking and doing, which the set of measures so urgently recommends, especially when judging the tasks outlined in the drafts of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. While in the past years the workers of the chemical industry more than once "saved the situation" with their products because of the favorably purchased Soviet crude oil, in the upcoming years the main burden of ensuring the growth of exports will be borne by the consumer goods and wood processing industries. The wood processing industry in particular faces a new export concept: Its objective is the switching over from standard production to the processing of domestic woods (such as, for example, oak and beech), as well as increasing the production of furniture that is in demand of foreign markets. That will require the implementation of new approaches, especially in supplier-consumer relations: To date, for example, when it has come to detailing export tasks we have not succeeded in orchestrating the needs of the manufacturers of textiles for furniture with those of the furniture manufacturers. A similar situation also prevails in furniture fittings--the Czechoslovak manufacturer Koh-I-Nor exports fittings while at the same time the furniture manufacturers are buying them abroad for foreign currency. Obviously, from the all-social point of view (which, unfortunately, still is often forgotten) the export of furniture is much more profitable than the export of textiles or fittings. After all, nothing should stand in the way of an agreement concluded by manufacturers among themselves on interchanging export tasks and on sharing the foreign currency profits. Quality furniture profitably placed on foreign markets also would "pay" for the exports of fittings and textiles for furniture.

If we want to succeed with textile exports, the workers of the chemical and textile industries must concentrate more effort on the variety of chemical fibers. That means to utilize basic assets and more strictly observe the deadlines for putting new production facilities into operation more effectively than has been done to date. To put it concisely: We must extend the responsibility for the success of our foreign trade's further development from the very narrow circle of the directly involved commercial officials of foreign trade to the broad collective of the working people--the designers, design engineers, manufacturers and so forth.

CPSL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CADRE WORK IN CENTRAL SLOVAKIA

AU021530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Jan Rajnic report: "The Slovak Communist Party's (CPSL) Regional Committee for Central Slovakia Convened; To Utilize Knowledge Acquired in the Exchange of Party Membership Cards"]

[Text] Banska Bystrica--Yesterday's [28 April] expanded session of the CPSL's central Slovak regional committee in Banska Bystrica discussed the results of task fulfillment in the field of cadre work, and the concluding report on the course and results of and lessons learned from the exchange of party membership cards in the region. The session was attended by M. Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

A broad analysis of the accomplishment of tasks in the party's cadre work in the region was submitted by V. Pirošik, the CPSL regional committee's leading secretary, who pointed out in his analysis also the further tasks up to 1981; the concluding report on the lessons learned from the exchange of membership cards was submitted by E. Seidl, CPSL regional committee secretary. "Most members," he said, "have supported the party card exchange as our start for enhancing our activity in the fulfillment of economic tasks, improving the quality and efficiency of work and enhancing the effectiveness of the basic organization's work. In the end the correct approach to tasks has also contributed toward fulfilling, and even slightly overfulfilling, the 1979 plan in the region, although at the beginning of the year the conditions were extremely complicated.

"At present it is necessary to prevent a drop in the achieved communists' activity and to create conditions for enhancing it purposefully, and through differentiated assistance by CPSL district committees to basic organizations. We must continue using the method of critical analyses of certain problems in the work of CPSL basic organizations and on this basis adopt specific recommendations, not only for party organizations and economic management, but also for the work of communists in the national committees, trade unions and other social organizations of the National Front."

As was also confirmed in the discussion, the implementation of the principle of charging members with specific tasks has proved right also under the conditions of the party's central Slovak regional organization. In this connection Comrade Seidl pointed out that the CPSL basic organizations should persistently develop this method of work, thoroughly thinking it out so that it will contribute toward the accomplishment of the set tasks.

Comrade M. Beno also spoke in the discussion. The course of the session, he said, showed that the party's regional organization had responsibly carried out such a significant action as the exchange of membership cards, which is important for party life and which was aimed at further improving the quality of the communists' work, at strengthening the party's leading role and cohesion and at mobilizing forces for the fulfillment of the program formulated primarily for economic policy.

Comrade Beno also devoted great attention to preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress. He reminded them that correct cadre work is imperative for materializing the exacting tasks to be set by the congress for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He expressed the conviction that the communists of central Slovakia would exert also in the future their maximum efforts for pushing through the CPCZ's policy.

LEADERS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES AT SPY EMBASSY

LD060930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0834 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; SED Politburo member Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Politburo members Hermann Axen, Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Guenter Mittag; Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; and other figures conveyed the condolences of the GDR party and state leadership on Tuesday at the Yugoslav Embassy in the GDR.

In deep sorrow Erich Honecker and those accompanying him bowed down before the portrait of Josip Broz Tito, the great son of the working class and of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav and international communist and workers' movement, and entered their names in the book of condolences.

They expressed to Yugoslav Ambassador Djuro Jovic the sincere and deep sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

On the same day personalities from the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, collectives of institutions and enterprises as well as other representatives of GDR social life expressed their condolences at the embassy.

ORGANIZATIONS CONDEMN U.S. CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS

LD032146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1934 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--The military maneuvers planned by the United States in the Caribbean are resolutely condemned by the workers in the GDR. They protest strongly against these new peace-endangering machinations by imperialism and affirm their strong solidarity with socialist Cuba. The FDGB, the FDJ and the Women's Democratic League [DFD] of the country have published the following statements this weekend:

"Anyone acting in this way to endanger peace in the Caribbean--and the whole world--is not after detente but wants a further deterioration of the international situation," the FDJ Central Council statement reads. "The young people of the GDR demand: Hands off Cuba. We support the heroic people of Cuba and demand:

--The final lifting of the U.S. blockade of Cuba;

--The dissolution of the illegal U.S. base in Guantanamo;

--A stop to the practice of sending U.S. spy planes over Cuba;

--An end to the diversion and the aggressive acts by the United States against the island of freedom in the Caribbean."

The DFD has issued the following statement: "It is with outrage and concern that we note the renewed, serious provocations planned by U.S. imperialism against socialist Cuba, this beautiful, peaceful island in the Caribbean.

"On behalf of the 1.4 million members of the DFD we protest most strongly against the continuing attempts to endanger peace and security in that region."

The FDGB National Executive Committee notes in its statement: "The FDGB resolutely condemns the planned, provocative U.S. maneuvers involving a massive contingent of warships, combat aircraft and troops in the Caribbean Sea. Against this renewed, serious threat to Cuba--which simultaneously endangers peace and security of all peoples--the National Executive Committee, on behalf of its over 8 million members, protests most strongly and assures the Cuban people that the working class and all workers of the GDR are continuing to stand in firm fraternal solidarity by their side."

NAUMANN, SED DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PARIS 5 MAY

LD060958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Paris--An SED delegation, headed by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive, arrived in Paris today on a visit of several days at the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF]. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Orly Airport by Henri Melberg, member of the PCF Central Committee and first secretary of the Paris federation, and other leading persons.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES DKP DELEGATION

LD051923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Central Control Commission, received a delegation of the German Communist Party (DKP) today, which is on a study visit to the GDR at the invitation of SED Central Committee. Erich Mueckenberger briefed the guests, during a friendly talk, on current problems of GDR domestic and foreign policy and the SED's tasks in preparing for its 10th congress. After the meeting the delegation, which is headed by Heinrich Luedtke, deputy chairman of the Central Arbitration Commission of the DKP, went on to Leipzig, where it will acquaint itself over the next few days with the work of social institutions.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON USSR MINE ACCIDENT

AU021523 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN/ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent a condolence telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to Council of Ministers Chairman Aleksey Kosygin, regarding the accident at the Ukrainian Gorskaya mine. In this telegram, they express their deep-felt sympathy on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH INA--An agreement on the further development of the exchange of news between ADN and the Iraqi New Agency (INA) has been signed in Baghdad. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 80 p 2]

II. 6 May 80

H U N G A R Y

F 1

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES TO YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS

LD051813 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the HSWP, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic sent the following telegramme of condolence to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Presidium and Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on occasion of the death of Josip Broz Tito:

"We heard with deep shock of the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the excellent statesman, the outstanding personality of the Yugoslav and the international communist and workers' movement, the great son of the Yugoslav people, the sincere believer of the friendship of our peoples.

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council, government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic, we express our deep condolences in these sorrowful hours to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to the peoples of Yugoslavia, to the family and relatives of Josip Broz Tito.

"The life of President Josip Broz Tito was inseparable from the struggle for socialism, for social progress and for peace, from the fight against fascism, from the victorious liberation war of the peoples of Yugoslavia. His merits are imperishable in establishing the fraternity and unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia, in the building and flourishing of Socialist Yugoslavia.

"Under the leadership of President Josip Broz Tito Yugoslavia actively contributed to the successful struggle of the oppressed people against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. He fought for international progress, peace and detente throughout his life.

"The merits of President Josip Broz Tito in the many-sided expansion of Hungarian-Yugoslav good-neighbourly relations, in strengthening of the friendship of Hungarian and Yugoslav peoples are imperishable. The fruitful relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rest on lasting bases, which makes possible that the relations of our parties and countries successfully develop further, the friendship of our peoples continue to deepen in the interest of our common goals to the advantage of socialism, social progress and lasting peace."

LAZAR RECEIVES KRUPP PRESIDENT ON 4 MAY

LD051025 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received on Sunday in Budapest Berthold Beitz, president of the board of directors of the Krupp workers, who is currently staying in Hungary. Also present at the cordial meeting was Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress.

Berthold Beitz is staying in Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR VISIT CONCLUDES

Meeting With Babiuch

LD021359 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--Polish Prime Minister Edward Babiuch received this morning the Federal Foreign Minister of Austria Willibald Pahr, now on a visit to Poland. Also this morning plenary talks began between the foreign ministers of Poland and Austria.

Talks With Wojtaszek

LD021922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who is in Poland on an official visit, today called on Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Polish-Austrian plenary talks were held in the Foreign Ministry Building, chaired by the two ministers. The international situation and matters connected with the further all-round development of relations between the two states were discussed. The talks showed a concurrence of views (on many) of the issues discussed. A Polish-Austrian long-term agreement on grain supplies was also signed today. The document was signed by Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and Minister Willibald Pahr.

Discussion With Jablonski, Departure

LD031410 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 3 May--Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr left for Vienna today after completing his three-day visit to Poland. Today he was received by Polish President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. Their talk covered issues of further overall development of friendly relations between Poland and Austria. Much attention was also paid to the most important international problems with emphasis on the need for a joint effort of all countries serving the consolidation of detente, halting the arms race and peaceful cooperation among countries regardless of their different systems of government.

PZPR'S KUROWSKI RECEIVES ANGOLAN DELEGATION

LD060854 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May, PAP--A working delegation of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola, headed by Domingos Mitaleno, secretary of the MPLA-PT [as received] committee in the Lunde Norte Province, has paid a short visit to Poland.

The delegation held talks at the PUPP CC organizational and foreign departments, and in PUPP voivodship committees in Olsztyn, Gdansk and Slupsk. Participants in the meetings exchanged experiences of party work.

The delegation was received today by a member of the PUPP CC Secretariat Zdzislaw Kurowski. Discussed at the meeting were a number of issues related to the current tasks of the two parties. Stressed was the need to continue the exchange of information between the PUPP and the MPLA-PT.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER, AUSTRALIAN ENVOY VIEW TRADE BALANCE

LD022157 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski received today Australian Ambassador Robert Stephen Laurie.

II. 6 May 80

G 2

POLAND

Discussed was, among other things, Polish-Australian trade exchange. Polish exports to Australia should grow more vigorously in order to restore equilibrium to the balance of payments, for some years negative for Poland, Karski and Laurie stressed.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES BUDGET CUTS, SAVINGS PROGRAM

LD061008 Warsaw PAP in English 0504 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May, PAP--Polish Government has examined and approved a programme of reducing spending from the state budget and that of individual enterprises. This is what Prime Minister Edward Babiuch promised to do in an expose he delivered on taking office last February.

The spending cuts will concern the state and economic administration in the first place and will include a 5 per cent reduction in employment by the end of the year. This will affect about 36,000 jobs and will be achieved mainly by not filling in the vacancies resulting from the natural labour turnover.

Another area of savings is representation money, a 20 per cent reduction in company car fleets, a narrowing of the scope of training courses and lower advertising budgets.

The government also ordered curbs in spending on extensive modernization of office buildings, retail and catering establishments, a 10 per cent cut in the expenses of administrative units for stationery and office equipment.

Less money will also be available for street decoration in connection with various celebrations and events, as well as for festivals, competitions, and the like.

The moves have a dual aim: In addition to savings in money, they are expected to ease market supply difficulties since the enterprises will no longer have the money to buy goods which are often of short supply anyway. Altogether, it is estimated that already this year the savings will amount to 10,000 million zlotys.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS UNION SENDS PROTEST TO PORTUGAL'S EANES

LD021824 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--The Warsaw-based Miners' Trade Unions International (MTUI), today sent a message to President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal in protest against the refusal by the Portuguese authorities to grant entrance visas to some members of the MTUI management, who were supposed to take part in a MTUI Bureau meeting in Lisbon scheduled for May 5-8. The meeting was to be held at an invitation from Portugal's Intersindical (CGTP-IN).

Writing on behalf of the 9.5-million strong MTUI members, the organisation's Secretary General Alain Simon said the refusal signified the Portuguese Government's failure to observe human rights and fundamental liberties. "By way of this act of discrimination the Portuguese Government has flagrantly violated the Helsinki Final Act", the message said.

"The move by the Portuguese Government goes hand in hand with the moves by the most reactionary forces led by the imperialist circles of the U.S., which aim to undermine international detente and to push the world back into the abyss of the cold war", the message said and concluded:

"The hostile move by the Portuguese Government is aimed to impair the development of friendly contacts and cooperation between the MTUI and the CGTP-IN".

II. 6 May 80

R O M A N I A

H 1

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ORDERS MOURNING FOR TITO, SENDS CONDOLENCES

AU051612 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee today met under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's chairmanship in connection with the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, LCY chairman and president of the SFRY.

The PEC fully supported the homage paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to President Tito at the opening session of the national forum of the Romanian youth. As a token of the special appreciation for the dear departed and in the spirit of relations of warm friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the LCY, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY, the PEC has made the following decision:

--A delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, shall participate in the funeral;

--The delegation shall also include Comrades Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs;

--To pay homage to Comrade Tito, great leader of Socialist Yugoslavia and outstanding fighter of the international workers and communist movement, prominent figure of the world today and close friend of the Romanian people, Romania will declare national mourning 6-10 May; On 8 May, the day of Tito's funeral, flags will be lowered to half mast.

--A mourning meeting will take place in Bucharest; Mourning meetings will also take place throughout the country at which the working people will express their feelings of great appreciation for the personality of President Tito and their deep sorrow at his passing away.

--Radio and television stations and artistic institutions will present appropriate programs during that time.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent the following telegram to the LCY Central Committee and to the Presidency of the SFRY:

With profound sorrow and with saddened hearts we have learned of the passing away of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, LCY chairman and SFRY president. On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and all Romanian people and on my own behalf, we want to extend to you and to all communist and friendly peoples of Socialist Yugoslavia most sincere condolences for the heavy loss suffered through the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Among the ranks of the communists and those of all working people in our fatherland, President Josip Broz Tito enjoyed sincere appreciation and love. He was appreciated as a great leader of the Yugoslav peoples and is a great and close friend of Socialist Romania, one who has made a particularly important contribution to developing Romanian-Yugoslav relations.

President Tito has played an inestimable role in organizing the antifascist resistance and the struggle for the Yugoslav peoples' liberation, in the victory of the revolution of socialist construction in the friendly and neighboring country.

An outstanding revolutionary fighter of the international communist and workers movement, prodigious figure of the modern world. Comrade Tito made a noteworthy contribution to developing socialism at a world level and to the assertion of a new type of relations in the communist and workers movement based on equality and respect for each party's independence and to the world struggle for the assertion of the democratic and progressive forces, for establishing a new policy among nations in the world.

Under the LCY's leadership and that of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the peoples in Yugoslavia have recorded great successes in the country's revolutionary change, in its development at a socioeconomic level and in the improvement of the material and cultural level of the masses, in creatively applying scientific socialism to concrete conditions in Yugoslavia and in developing revolutionary theory and practice.

With Comrade Josip Broz Tito at the head, the SFRY forcefully asserted itself in international life in our epoch by firmly struggling for resolving the complex problems facing mankind and for new interstate relations, thus making a noteworthy contribution to promoting the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and to respecting each people's national independence and sovereignty. Comrade Tito was one of the founders of the nonaligned movement. He was a resolute fighter for the cause of cooperation, security and peace and peoples.

Between our parties, states and peoples, linked by long-standing traditions of solidarity and mutual assistance, relations of deep friendship have been established, an intensive political, economic and other cooperation has developed and an active and fruitful cooperation in the international arena has been carried out. The relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia have constituted and constitute a valuable contribution to the cause of economic and social progress of our peoples, to strengthening the strength of socialism and of progress throughout the world and to achieving the ideals and aspirations of peoples everywhere for a better and more just world.

The numerous meetings, contacts and talks which I have had throughout the years with Comrade Tito have forcefully strengthened our relations of esteem, appreciation and sincere friendship--important factors of the closer and closer rapprochement and increasingly broad cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries.

Together with all our party and people, I want to express the conviction that the relations of cooperation, solidarity and collaboration at various levels between our two parties and states will continue to develop, that Romanian-Yugoslav friendship will become closer and more lasting in the interests of both peoples, of socialism and peace throughout the world.

At this time of hard trial for the friendly Yugoslav peoples and of deep sorrow for the progressive forces everywhere, we want to express, dear comrades, deepest compassion. From the bottom of our hearts we share the sorrow of the working people in Yugoslavia and we want to assure you that the Romanian people are at the side of the peoples in Yugoslavia. We are firmly convinced that the LCY, the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia, following Comrade Tito's teachings and advice, will strengthen even more the unity of their ranks and will firmly build the socialist society and will consolidate the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

Dear comrades, we would like to ask you to convey most sincere condolences to the bereaved family, concludes the telegram sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the LCY Central Committee and to the SFRY Presidency.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES YOUTH CONGRESS 5 MAY, HAILS TITO

AU050824 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0615 GMT 5 May 80

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the opening session of the 11th Congress of the Union of Communist Youth, UTC, the 12th Conference of the Communist Students Association and the 4th national conference of the Pioneers organizations in Bucharest, 5 May 1980--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I would like to begin by evoking--within the forum of youth--the memory of Comrade Josip Broz Tito. We have all learned with deep sorrow of his passing away. The passing away of Comrade Tito is a heavy loss for the friendly people of Yugoslavia, for the communists of Yugoslavia, for the Yugoslav youth, for progressive, revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

For many decades, Comrade Tito valiantly led the struggle waged by the communists and the peoples of Yugoslavia against fascist domination in the war for freedom, and then the struggle for building the socialist society in friendly Yugoslavia. He ensured the strengthening and development of the LCY in Yugoslavia, of the state and union of the Yugoslav peoples within the socialist Yugoslav federation.

He has everlasting merits in the huge achievements of Yugoslavia and in the force and strength of socialist Yugoslavia. As a leading militant of the revolutionary communist, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist movement, he always fought to assert the new type of relations and unity between the communist and workers parties. He fought for the policy of national liberation, of equality of rights, respect for the peoples' national independence and sovereignty and against the imperialist policy of domination and oppression and for the peoples' right to fully master their destiny.

One of the founders of the nonaligned movement, he always struggled for a policy based on complete equality between states, for the dismantling of military blocs and for each nation to be able to actively participate in the solution of all international problems in full equality, in achieving disarmament, a new economic order and a better and more just world.

In these difficult moments, the Romanian people sympathize with the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia. The friendship and cooperation that has developed between the RCP and the LCY, between our peoples and countries have constantly flourished. Comrade Tito made a very significant contribution to this. I would like now to recall the friendship established between us over the years, the frequent meetings and talks which were always based on esteem, respect and on the relations of deep friendship and which have always led to increasing cooperation between our parties and peoples and countries onto new levels.

The passing away of President Josip Broz Tito leave a huge void within the peoples' ranks, in the revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist movement everywhere. However, there is no doubt that his work, the unity of LCY and of the peoples of Yugoslavia will last and develop, demonstrating that what Comrade Tito achieved and the things for which he constantly struggled represent a force that will ensure Yugoslavia's resolute progress on the road of socialism, independence and peace. We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will last forever and will guarantee for our peoples an advance on the road of socialism and communism and an everlasting contribution to the cause of peace, independence, international detente and cooperation.

At this time, once again I want to recall the personality and friendship between us and to stress the relations between parties and peoples and to pay from this forum of the young Romanian generation a last homage to Comrade Tito. I propose that we observe a moment of silence.

Dear comrades and friends, it gives me special pleasure to participate, together with the other comrades of the party-state leadership, in the opening of the proceedings of the great national forum of the young generation and to extend to all the participants and to all the youth of our socialist fatherland--on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf--warm greetings and best wishes for success in the proceedings of this great forum. [cheers, chants]

The 11th UTC Congress, the Conference of the Communist Students Associations and the conference of the Pioneers organizations and the organization of the Fatherland's Falcons are important events in the life of all youth and all children in Socialist Romania, stressing the important role played by the young communists and by all young generation in the work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland. The congress and the conferences are taking place a few months later than the 12th RCP Congress which marked Romania's entrance into a new development stage and only 2 months after the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and peoples councils, which were a forceful assertion of our socialist democracy and of the unshakable unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of all people within the Socialist Democratic Unity Front under the leadership of the RCP--the leading political force of all our society. [applause, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The Congress of the young communists, the conference of students and of the Pioneers and of the Fatherland's Falcons must be based on the party program, on the historical decisions of the 12th party congress which open up excellent prospects for raising our fatherland onto new levels of civilization and progress and for the life and future of the young generation and of all our people. The congress and the conferences must examine, in the spirit of communist exactingness, the activity carried out up to now and, at the same time, give a new impetus to the UTC and the other organizations to increase the revolutionary enthusiasm of the young generation in the work and struggle to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's advance toward communism and to constantly strengthen the power of our socialist fatherland, its sovereignty and independence and its role in promoting a policy of cooperation, detente and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

Dear comrades and friends, during the 1976-80 5-year plan we recorded excellent achievements in Romania's socioeconomic development, in improving the material and cultural living standard of all our people. On the basis of the results recorded in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan, when the industrial production increased at an 11-percent rate, and on the basis of this year's results we can state that we will successfully implement the program of developing and modernizing the material-technical basis of our society by achieving certain surpluses as well.

The provisions for the industrialization of all counties are being successfully fulfilled, as is the goal of recording an industrial output of at least 10 billion lei. We have recorded an important increase in agricultural output, despite all unfavorable climatic conditions. We have improved supplies for the people and the supply of important raw materials for industry. Noteworthy achievements have also been recorded in the other fields of activity such as the development of the scientific work, of culture and education and in the political-educational activity of shaping a new man, a conscious builder of socialism and communism.

We have achieved a great investment volume--industrial, agricultural and sociocultural--and we can say that our whole country is a huge construction site. Strong industrial platforms have appeared in each county. Industrial, agricultural-industrial and agricultural units are developing in each county. At the same time, the 11 million housing projects and the other social establishments that will be built during the current 5-year plan in all towns and communes will lend our fatherland a new and modern image and will create increasingly better living conditions for all working people.

All these achievements, the measures that have been adopted by the party to increase the working people's wages to a greater extent--which by the end of this year will be 30 per cent higher than in 1945--forcefully demonstrate that the goal of the policy of the RCP, the essence of the comprehensively developed society is to raise the fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization and to ensure an increasingly better, more dignified and free life for all the citizens in our country. It demonstrates that everything we achieve is designed for man, for his welfare, happiness and freedom. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

The great achievements in the current 5-year plan and in fact during the overall period of socialist construction forcefully prove the superiority of socialism which has freed our people from capitalist and imperialist oppression for good and has ensured them the right to fully master their national riches, their destiny and to shape their future consciously as they desire it. [applause]

The noteworthy successes recorded by our fatherland very convincingly prove that only under socialist conditions can one achieve the aspirations for social and national justice of the working people, fully equal rights for all the fatherland's citizens, irrespective of nationality, and the freedom and prosperity of all our people. [applause]

Everything we have achieved in the current 5-year plan, during the years of socialist construction clearly shows the correctness of the policy pursued by the RCP, which consistently applies general laws to the concrete conditions in Romania by firmly guiding itself in its overall activity by the revolutionary scientific concepts of dialectical and historical materialism. [applause]

The great achievements recorded by Romania also demonstrate the revolutionary spirit and the creative capability of our wonderful workers class; being the leading force of our society, it is honorably fulfilling its historic mission to lead all our nation on the bright road of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

These achievements also clearly show the strength of the working peasantry, of the intelligentsia and of the other social strata, of all working people, irrespective of nationality, and of all our people, who in complete unity, are resolutely implementing the RCP's domestic and foreign policy which is fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of our socialist nation and with the fatherland's supreme interests in freedom, independence and peace. [applause, cheers]

To all these great achievements recorded with revolutionary enthusiasm, our young generation is making a valuable contribution and is always present on the large construction sites, in the large industrial units and constantly works for the transformation of our fatherland's towns and villages by learning and acquiring the most modern achievements of science and culture in schools and universities, in all sectors of activity, proving revolutionary spirit and devotion and honorably fulfilling the missions entrusted to them by the party and people. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Youth"]

From this great forum of the young generation as well I want to extend to the workers class, to the peasantry, intelligentsia and to all working people, irrespective of nationality, warmest congratulations on all these achievements and wishes for new and greater successes in their future activity. [chants: "Ceausescu and the People"] From this great forum I also want to extend to the young communists, to the Pioneers, the Fatherland's Falcons and all youth warmest congratulations for the contribution made to our fatherland's great achievements and warmest wishes for further new achievements in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the 12th party congress has set forth basic targets for the new stage of Romania's development in 1981-85 to implement the party program.

The achievement of these goals requires the more forceful development of the forces of production and the improvement of social relations. It requires a new quality in all fields, in the work and life of all people. It is necessary for us to better ensure our own raw material and energy basis and to achieve a profound agrarian revolution by improving the organizational framework in this sector and by markedly increasing agricultural output.

We must especially ensure a new upsurge of science, education and culture and the forceful assertion of the scientific revolution and the introduction of the new achievements of human knowledge in all sectors of socioeconomic life. As the 12th congress decisions envisage, during the next 5-year plan we will ensure Romania's advance from the stage of a developing country to a new and higher stage of being an averagely developed country. The new quality of our socialist society is the result of quantitative accumulation in the socioeconomic development. All this ensures Romania's elevation to new peaks of progress and civilization and this will have a great influence on the overall material and cultural life of our people and on the future of our socialist fatherland.

We have wonderful prospects and we have the guarantee that we have everything available that is needed to achieve the targets set forth by the 12th party congress and to raise our fatherland onto a new stage of development, a comprehensive and socialist stage, and to ensure its advance toward communism. [applause]

The focus of the party's activity, the activity of the UTC and that of all mass and civic organizations, of all bodies and of all our people is the unity of the efforts of all working people, irrespective of nationality, the scientific organization of work and the uniform leadership of the overall activity. Taking into consideration the complex problems raised by the economic, energy and financial crisis, we must take firm action to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions in all sectors and to achieve our socioeconomic development with a minimum of material expenditure and work.

The socialist society which we are building is the society of free work, the society of free people who are masters of their destiny. [applause] As I already mentioned at the 12th party congress, everything we have achieved thus far is the direct fruit of the work performed by our people, the fruit of their efforts. Nothing has fallen down from the sky. Nothing has come to us free of charge. We must be fully aware that ensuring our advance on the road to progress and civilization requires that we work better, that we achieve a new work quality, a more complete work quality, based on improving the level of professional, scientific-technical and cultural training. Therefore, it is necessary for us to ensure a better use of all our raw materials and labor force, of the creative energy of the people--decisive factors for successfully building socialism and communism. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

In the broad and comprehensive constructive activity, the young generation must be in the first ranks and forcefully show the enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit that characterizes it. It must be present on all socialist sites: in education, research and in all educational-cultural actions. The UTC's overall activity must be permeated by a revolutionary communist spirit and by a high sense of responsibility for the noble cause of socialism and communism, and by a boundless devotion to the fatherland and the interests of all our people. [chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Your organization continues longstanding revolutionary traditions which have characterized the Romanian revolutionary movement and the activity carried out by the UTC since its beginnings. You, too, know from books, stories and sometimes from movies--which, by the way, could be better [applause]--the heroic deeds and devotion to the cause of the fatherland's freedom and independence, the cause of socialism of youth who, under the communists' leadership, even gave their lives if necessary. Today we sometimes hear from young communists that those were different times, that now there is no reason or the time for such heroic deeds and devotion, that the revolutionary romanticism belong to times past. Could this be so?

Dear young comrades, I believe that such a statement and view of the stage we are going through now is wrong. We cannot say that there are no conditions for revolutionary spirit and romanticism. On the contrary, we have better conditions now than at the beginning, because in the first place the young generation is living in a free country, in a country where under communist leadership socialism and communism are being built and what we have to achieve requires revolutionary spirit, revolutionary romanticism and tireless activity in all fields. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the People"] Do the large construction sites, the industrial successes and the agricultural complexes not offer so many fields in which youth is able to apply its renewing revolutionary spirit, its devotion and enthusiasm for the fatherland and for socialism? Does going hundreds of meters underground to give the fatherland coal not require a spirit of work and devotion in order to achieve more and insure everything the country needs and to insure constant progress and development on the road of socialism and communism? Are there not still many secrets in science, education and culture, in nature and creativity which have not yet been discovered and which require devotion, enthusiasm and revolutionary romanticism? Everywhere--in any town, in any village, on any mountain peak--youth can and must forcefully assert its revolutionary and renewing spirit as a strong force of progress and of the struggle for socialism and communism. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Youth"]

There are also some people who say that if society ensures everything for us, if socialism ensures for people and young people such living conditions as were unheard of in the past, then why do we have to speak about difficulties, why do we have to speak about work and the surmounting of the many difficulties we still have? This is also an approach that must be completely eliminated from the ranks and thinking of young communists, of Pioneers and of our young generation.

It is true, our society guarantees youth ever better living and work conditions, and better conditions for education. We must never forget, however, that everything that has been achieved thus far has required effort and sacrifice and we still have to do many things to achieve the ideals of socialism and communism. We must understand that each of us is duty-bound to lend his shoulder--so to speak--his thoughts and his efforts to implement the wonderful goals set forth by the party, the wonderful ideals of socialism and communism.

We still have many difficulties to overcome. We must understand that youth and in fact all our people must be fully aware that only by proceeding from a revolutionary concept and from the fact that only on the basis of the work performed by each people--our people too--can one build socialism in each country--by strengthening, of course, solidarity and cooperation--and that only the work performed by each people and that work alone can ensure that difficulties are surmounted and that the wonderful ideals of socialism and communism are achieved.

We have still a lot of things to do on this road. We must know how to manage the country properly. We must economize in all fields of activity. Socialism is not a society of waste, but a society of proper management, a society of diligence and of the rational use of the means available to us at a given time. The communist society to which we aspire is a society that insures to each one according to needs and which expects that each one give everything to society and be a decisive fighter against waste of any kind. This is another means and another field in which young people must assert themselves clearly and enthusiastically and with everything characterizing their force and energy. [cheers, chants]

We are living in an era of deep revolutionary changes of society and, generally, of revolutionary changes in the world. In these conditions, the first requirement is that of being and staying a revolutionary, of struggling determinedly against every thing that is old and obsolete in all fields, including in the field of awareness, and of resolutely struggling to promote a new revolutionary spirit in social life overall.

The UTC and all youth must focus their activity on the latest achievements of science, technology and human knowledge. They must do all they can to improve their professional training and expand their political and cultural horizons, because only thus will they be able to fulfill the tasks and missions entrusted to them under all conditions. The role of today's youth, the future builders of communism, is not only to continue what has been achieved, but to give new scope and raise the society's development onto higher levels and to conquer new secrets of nature, new fields of human knowledge and to place them at the service of socialism and communism. It is in the same spirit that the activity of the Communist Students Associations must take place, as well as that of the Pioneers organizations and the Fatherland's Falcons.

I am convinced that within the framework of the proceedings of the congress and conferences the problems of the future activity, and the struggle to improve your organizations' activity and the elevation of your revolutionary spirit will hold the place due to them and that the results will materialize in your future activity in a revolutionary spirit, with which you will act in all fields. [applause, chants: "Ceausescu-Youth"]

Some may ask, if the party secretary general demands so much of us, when will we have time for play, dancing or enjoyment? I have not forgotten about these things, comrades. Youth, particularly children, need to play, sing or dance, since it is in the nature of youth and our people to sing, dance and enjoy themselves both in hard times and good times. [applause, cheers, chants]

Your organizations are dutybound to pay appropriate attention to the organization of free time, rest, entertainment and play. This is another very important aspect of the education, molding and activity of our young generation--from the Fatherland's Falcons, to Pioneers, to young communists and to all youth.

One may ask: Should we do more in this field or is it better to leave it up to each person to spend his free time as he wishes? But does this agree with the revolutionary concept and the spirit of revolutionary communist organizations? The shaping of socialist consciousness and the education of the working people and the young generation is one of the issues of key significance, I could even say an essential issue for the shaping of today's young man and tomorrow's builder of socialism and communism.

There are many things that have to be removed from people's consciousness. The old society--which we have liquidated and which we have long since exceeded from a material viewpoint through our achievements familiar to everybody--has left some strong traces and habits, many being no longer compatible with contemporary conditions and the revolutionary spirit. To be frank, as a matter of fact, some of these vestiges and habits have never been compatible with progress and civilization. Of course, we carry on and will always develop the noblest moral features of our people and the most noble features which have characterized and continue to characterize our people. However, we must unceasingly combat mysticism and old habits left over from the bourgeois-landlord society, which must be also liquidated for good. We need an all-encompassing political-educational activity and a political mass activity, we need a more revolutionary and militant literature, we need revolutionary songs, dances, theatre-plays and art which should carry on all that is good in our nation and should develop, in the new circumstances, the new characteristics of our people and society, and which should ensure the triumph of the noble ideals of equality, fraternity, friendship, peace and cooperation between all peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

As is well known, work is the key element of education. Engels said that work played a primary part in turning the ape into man. As one can easily see, work has produced handsome and wonderful men. Just have a look around in this hall; what handsome young people were made by work. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I hope you realize that Engels was talking mainly about physical work. Of course, the concept of work has expanded and intellectual work has a very important part in man's development. However, without physical work one cannot develop a healthy body by sports alone. [applause, cheers]

I would also like to refer to certain parents who are very careful about their children. I hear some parents still saying: If I have never worked, why should my child work in a factory? If I have lived without work, should I not ensure that my child can also live without work, or at least in a quiet office [rest of sentence drowned in applause, cheers, chants]

I can well understand each parent, each mother or father's concern for his own children. But this kind of concern is misguided. The young people must be allowed and even urged to go and work where it is harder. It is there that the character of youth is molded, there that the true revolutionaries and tomorrow's builders of our socialist fatherland are being formed. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must ensure that no young person is left to waste his youth on the street or in a coffee-house. As our great poet said, geniuses are not born on the street or in coffee-houses, not even at Patria's [a Bucharest coffee-house], they are born in work and struggle. [applause, cheers, chants]

Let's come back to the organization of free time. Indeed, youth organizations should pay appropriate attention to this question. It is a requirement for the healthy and intelligent growth of our fatherland's youth. We must organize the entertainment, life and recreation of youth. Youth should be able to dance and love, but they should also know that all this must never distract them from their obligations to their fatherland and the goals of socialism and communism. While loving, playing, dancing and enjoying themselves in all ways that ensure a pleasant life, our youth, in doing so, must proceed from the revolutionary concept that all this contributes to shaping a new and advanced morality and a healthy and vigorous youth with an advanced concept about work, since only thus can our fatherland's youth be dignified successors and raise the fatherland onto higher peaks. I urge you to work, learn, play and dance, and to love the fatherland, the party, socialism, communism and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the program for raising our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization, and for proceeding to a new quality in our people's life and work, is a program of revolutionary struggle. We must be fully aware of the fact that in our progress toward the noble peaks of communism, we have embarked upon a difficult and untried road, and that we still have many difficulties and obstacles to overcome. However, we will have to know how to defeat and overcome these difficulties, how to unflinchingly march forward toward these lofty ideals which ensure true freedom, happiness and independence for men.

Look at our people's past. The Romanian people have been born and have asserted themselves under difficult conditions of work and struggle. One could say that there is no inch of our land that has not been wet by the tears and blood shed by our forefathers. However, by overcoming huge difficulties and sacrificing their lives when necessary, our forefathers have done everything to defend the existence, freedom and dignity of our people, the greatness of our nation and its development along the road of progress and civilization. [applause]

Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, Serbians and other nationalities have lived together in these lands for centuries. In the common work and struggle, they have learned that they must do everything possible to have equal rights and be masters of their destiny, so as to resolutely reject the policy of national feuding promoted by the exploiting classes and reactionary imperialist circles, a policy which has always served the domination and oppression of peoples.

That is why your organizations should sow among all our fatherland's sons, regardless of nationality, the noble sentiments of equality, justice, love for fatherland and party, brotherhood and common work and struggle for socialism and communism in the common fatherland, Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

The greatest honor we can bestow upon the history of work and struggle of our people and all working people, regardless of nationality, is to do everything possible to ensure the fatherland's continuous development. We must do everything possible to ceaselessly strengthen the unity of all our fatherland's citizens, regardless of nationality, within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], under the political leadership of the RCP, for our unflinching progress along the road of socialism and communism and for strengthening the independence, sovereignty and well-being of the people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Look at the history of struggle of the RCP and the revolutionary, democratic and workers movement in Romania. From its very beginning, our revolutionary democratic and workers movement has aimed at attaining a new world of social justice and equality. The RCP and, generally speaking, the Romanian workers movement have asserted themselves as an active revolutionary detachment at the international level, by strengthening solidarity and cooperation with all revolutionary parties and forces. Romanian revolutionaries were present on many barricades, beginning with the 1848 revolution, the Paris commune, the Great October Socialist Revolution, Spain and many other revolutionary movements, to whom we have always granted our support and solidarity feelings, struggling, as I have already said, along with the fighters in the respective countries. Likewise, today we support national liberation movements everywhere and the struggle of peoples for social progress, socialism, peace and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are very happy to be active participants in attaining these great revolutionary goals. All of us, particularly our fatherland's youth, are dutybound to prove ourselves worthy successors to the generations that sacrificed themselves for the interests of the fatherland and people, and for the ideals of socialism and communism. In the spirit of these noble goals, honoring our forefathers' past, let us swear that we shall spare nothing to ensure the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania, the interests of our people and socialist fatherland. Let us swear to assert the ideals of social and national justice, and equity throughout the world, to saving mankind from another war and for the well-being, independence and happiness of all nations. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the fulfillment of the great party program and the decisions of the 12th party congress requires the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation with all socialist countries, with communist and workers parties and with all revolutionary, national liberation and progressive forces everywhere. In order to ensure the implementation of our people's aspirations, we need peace, detente and broad international cooperation based on unflinching observance of each people's national independence.

Great revolutionary, social and national shifts have occurred in recent years in international life. New independent states have emerged. New peoples have proceeded along the road of independent socioeconomic development. New nations have asserted the desire to build socialism. Events and life demonstrate the powerful development of the will and capability of peoples to stop the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, to master their national riches and destiny and to shape their lives freely as they desire. [applause]

As I stated at the 12th party congress, two diametrically opposed political trends are confronting each other in international life today: the imperialist, colonialist policy of domination and oppression; and the policy of national independence, of social progress, of detente and peace. Dark threatening clouds have appeared in international life, clouds threatening storms. We are witnessing the accentuation of tension between various states and groups of states.

The imperialist policy of force and diktat, the tendency to consolidate and redive areas of influence, endanger peace and create dangers for new wars. This is why it is more than ever necessary to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, and to do all we can to stop the trend to tension, to stop the trend to cold war and new war, and to resolve all disputes between states by negotiations alone, proceeding from the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty of each nation, noninterference in internal affairs and renunciation of the use or threat of force. No matter how difficult the problems in international life may be, their solution can and must be achieved by negotiations proceeding from respect for mutual interests and from the equality of and respect for the independence of peoples.

More than ever, we must do all we can to stop the arms race and to achieve a new international economic order. The huge expenditures for producing weapons, which this year amounts to some \$450 billion, are a heavy burden to all nations and endanger socioeconomic development, peace itself and the lives of all peoples.

The achievement of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, is a basic requirement to ensure civilization and mankind's life itself. At the same time, appropriate support must be ensured for the developing countries to achieve more rapid progress and a new economic order based on equality, equity and mutual advantage. Of great importance for the policy of detente and peace is the achievement of security in Europe. We must act with great determination to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting this year, to proceed to tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament on our continent.

It is necessary to resolve the Middle East problem by political negotiations and by achieving a comprehensive peace that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, and to the solution of the Palestinian people's problems, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East must ensure the independence and integrity of all states, and an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Numerous problems have to be resolved in the world. They require the active participation in international life, on an equal footing, of all states, irrespective of their size or social system. It is especially necessary for the small and medium-sized states to participate more actively in resolving international problems. At the same time, an important role in this respect devolves on the nonaligned countries, which must participate actively in achieving a policy of peace, detente and national independence.

It is necessary for us to proceed from the reality that there are states with different social systems in the world, and from the precondition that this reality of our society will continue to exist for a long time. Under such circumstances, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence we must seek ways and means for equal and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

One can conduct long discussions on the political concepts of organizing the world. We are firmly convinced that the noble ideas of scientific socialism, of communism open up new prospects for mankind, and the way to freeing peoples from social and national oppression, to achieving real equality of rights and ensuring conditions for the forceful assertion of man's creative capability. However, we believe that the revolutionary transformation of the world can triumph only as a result of the struggle waged by the progressive forces in each country. Each people's options and rights to free and independent development must be respected. [cheers, chants]

Today more than ever we must focus in ensuring peace, independence, the peoples' right to be free, mankind's right to life and peace. There are many discussions in the world about man's rights.

However, it is forgotten or people do not want to take into consideration the basic rights of each people and of man--the right to independence, to peace and to life. Whatever rights are being discussed, nothing is more valuable than freedom, peace and life and in the case of these rights we cannot make any concessions. We will do all we can in the name of the right to life, so as to defeat those who wish to take away man's basic right; life and so as to ensure peace--man's basic right. [chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

A nuclear war would lead to incalculable destruction. The missiles being promoted to be deployed in Europe in years to come would practically destroy the entire civilization, everything the human genius has created throughout centuries and millenia. In actual fact, these missiles concern ourselves, the European countries, because their sphere of action is Europe. This is why we from Europe--youth, children, women, men--are dutybound to do all we can to stop the deployment of these missiles in Europe, to eliminate nuclear missiles and to achieve a Europe of peace, of equal cooperation among all nations. [chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

Speaking about all this, one could probably ask the question: What shall we do? Of course, we have to ask this question, so that we will always be ready to defend our fatherland against any imperialist attack, so that we fulfill our duties toward our allies in case of an imperialist attack. More than once I have stated, and at the 12th party congress and during my election speech I reiterated, that we will pay all our attention, in fact we are obligated to this, to the people and to their revolutionary achievements and to socialism and we will constantly strengthen our army's combat capability and that of the workers organizations, of the guards and youth paramilitary units who, as a uniform whole, are a powerful force for defending our fatherland's achievements.

However, in successfully building socialism, strengthening the fatherland's economic potential, our people's unity, we are making the most valuable contribution to our fatherland's independence and defense. We also practice a policy of cooperation and peace with all world states, irrespective of social system, and thus we serve the interests of peace and cooperation and those of our people and of all world peoples.

We are convinced that it is in the power of people to stop a new war and we wish that appropriate agreements be reached in the shortest possible time, in order to stop the arms race, to reduce military expenditures and to devote the material and financial means, and especially human means, to socioeconomic development and to progress and civilization. [chants: "Ceausescu-RCP," "We Will Work and Struggle To Defend Peace"]

This is why under the current international circumstances, more than anything else, we must constantly act toward detente, to achieve peace and national independence for the people's life. These always have been the ideals of socialism and communism, the aspirations of all peoples, and we must spare no effort to eliminate wars on our planet, the policy of domination and oppression and to ensure the triumph of equal cooperation and triumph of peace on the globe. [applause] In the broad struggle that is being waged today at a world level, the peoples, the 's class, the progressive forces play a decisive role and are able to ensure the triumph of the policy of peace. In this broad struggle, our fatherland's youth, the youth everywhere must be in the front ranks.

When in this hall I look at the guests of this forum of our young generation, I note that they are young representatives from all parts of the world--communists, socialists, representatives from national liberation movements, from movements where the states are strengthening their national independence, with various convictions, with a different understanding of the social development and of resolving one or another problem.

I believe that, irrespective of the convictions held by the guests to our forum and irrespective of the convictions held by the youth organizations, by youth from all countries, which we must respect, as we too expect our convictions and options to be respected, there is a supreme option: the option to cooperate together to ensure the triumph of life and so that we are able to be human beings in the true sense of the world and spelled with capital letters. To be human means to be against war, against oppression and destruction and to be a human being means to be friends with one's fellow beings and to favor fraternity and cooperation, life and people. We must strengthen solidarity and struggle against those who cease to be human beings, against those who want to push mankind into a nuclear war. There is no reason and no justification, no ideal in the name of which mankind should be pushed into a war and destroyed. We must say a decisive No to that policy, we must struggle for a policy of peace and cooperation on an equal footing. This is the mission of the peoples, this is your mission, the mission of youth and children. [applause, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

In this hall I am looking at the Pioneers, the children, youth and some older people. My thoughts are always with the children of my country, with our youth and people. [cheers, chants] I want the children, youth and my people to live in peace. At the same time, however, my thoughts turn to the children of all peoples. I have been to many countries. I have met children, youth and older people and even very old people in many countries, and I must admit that the same warmth I feel when I embrace the children in my fatherland I have felt when embracing the children of other countries. [applause] Everywhere I have felt the peoples' desire to live in peace, to cooperate and to be free and independent. This is why, at this great forum of the young generation, I cannot help but forcefully stress that we must do all we can to ensure peace, so that we will have the necessary conditions and peace for work and play. Both for our country's children and for those of all the other countries, there is nothing that can justify the destruction of the life of those who were recently born and who have in front of them a future of scores and scores of years in which they can give mankind and human civilization many discoveries of the secrets of nature. In the name of the children's lives, in the name of mankind let us do all we can for peace and independence, let us [applause, cheers, chants] [sentence as heard].

In the current very tense international situation, the struggle against the policy of war and for peace is one of the primary aspects of the revolutionary struggle of youth everywhere. To be a revolutionary, to be a communist, a democrat and to be patriot and man means to struggle against war and for peace. This is the most noble and greatest revolutionary duty. [applause, chants] For the future of the peoples, for the future young generations and for children everywhere let us do all we can, before it is too late, to stop the arms race, to achieve disarmament and to eliminate tension in international life and to contribute to the solution of all kinds of disputes by negotiations alone. Let us do all we can to achieve detente, national independence, equal cooperation among all nations in the world and a lasting peace throughout the world. [applause] You, young communists, unflinchingly following the RCP's policy and that of Socialist Romania, are dutybound to take firm action to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the youth in the socialist countries, in all states in the world and to be active as a combat unit for the triumph of reason, for a better and more just world and for life, cooperation and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I want to express the conviction that within the framework of the proceedings of the congress and of your conferences the activity carried out thus far will be discussed extensively and in a revolutionary and critical and self-critical spirit, in order to improve the work level and the enthusiastic struggle waged by the young communists and all young people in resolutely implementing the party program and the 12th party congress decisions on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Dear young comrades and friends, I wish you to be constantly guided in your work, life and struggle by the revolutionary communist spirit, by the principles of communist ethics and equity. I wish you to act in all circumstances to assert these noble principles in the work and life of all our people. I wish you to be always well, to grow healthily, physically and as far as your intelligence permits, so that you can carry on and develop socialism and communism in a new stage and the ideals of welfare and happiness of our nation.
[applause, chants]

I wish you, all young people and all children of our fatherland, greater and greater successes in your work in learning and in acquiring the wonderful achievements of human knowledge. Always be, and stay, revolutionary in everything you do. Always be on the side of justice, equality, peace, socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

I wish all of you, all youth, the children in our fatherland, much good health, great happiness, a dignified, free life in socialist and communist Romania. Be always joyful. I wish you welfare in freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

Long live the UTC, the revolutionary and patriotic organization of the youth and the revolutionary Pioneers' organizations and the organizations of the Fatherland's Falcons. [cheers, chants]

Long live the RCP--the sure guide of our young generation, the leading political force of all our nation on the road of socialism and communism. [chants]

Long live the unshakable unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, the unity of all our people within the framework of the Socialist Democratic Unity Front--the guarantee of independence, of socialism and communism and of peace. [cheers, chants]

Long live our free and independent fatherland. Let us wish it increasingly greater successes, progress and civilization and as Eminescu used to say: a great past matched by a great future! [cheers, chants]

Long live the unity and solidarity of the international communist and workers movement, of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, the unity of all peoples in their struggle for national independence, for life, for detente and for peace. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU GREET'S PDRY PRESIDENT MUHAMMAD ON ELECTION

AU060958 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 80 p 4

able From President Nicolae Ceausescu to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, on his Election as PDRY President"]

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium:

On your election as secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium, I extend to you cordial congratulations and express the conviction that relations of cooperation between our parties and countries will develop, to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

HEADS OF STATE, FOREIGN DIGNITARIES TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

Brezhnev, Gromyko To Attend

LD060108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0030 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG)--The Soviet delegation to President Tito's funeral will be headed by Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee General Secretary and Presidium President of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Leonid Brezhnev.

The Soviet delegation will include Communist Party of the Soviet Union Politburo member and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee member and Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov.

Soviet Ambassador in Belgrade Rodionov informed Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic of the [word indistinct] yesterday afternoon.

Hua Guofeng, Schmidt, Others

LD052346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0800 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG)--Highest foreign officials have begun announcing their arrival in Belgrade for the funeral of President Tito.

Stockholm yesterday evening announced that King Carl XVI Gustaf and Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten will represent Sweden at the funeral.

London has announced that the British delegation will be headed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The DPA news agency has reported that Federal Republic of Germany Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will attend the funeral of President Tito. The Information Ministry in Bonn has confirmed the report to TANJUG correspondent.

In his condolences over the death of President Tito, Italian President Pertini states that he, personally, will come to bow before President Tito's bier.

It has officially been announced in Beijing that the state and party delegation of the People's Republic of China to the funeral of President Tito will be headed by Communist Party of China Central Committee Chairman and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng. The delegation members will include Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei.

The funeral of President Tito will be attended by the heads of state and government and senior officials of many countries, according to official announcements being made in world capitals.

The Embassy of Guinea in Beijing has announced that President Ahmed Sekou Toure will head the Guinean delegation to the funeral of President Tito. President Sekou Toure will interrupt his state visit to China.

The Peruvian state delegation to the funeral of President Tito will be headed by Prime Minister Pedro Richter Prada, it has been officially announced in Lima. The Peruvian delegation will include a number of prominent officials.

It has officially been announced in Nicosia that Cypriot President Spyros Kiprianou will attend President Tito's funeral in Belgrade.

The Japanese delegation to the funeral will be headed by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira who stated in Ottawa that President Tito's death is a "great loss not only for Yugoslavia but for all of the world." Premier Ohira will cut short his present official visit to Canada to attend President Tito's funeral.

Austria will be represented at the funeral by President Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlager and Foreign Minister Dr. Willibald Pahr, the Austrian Presidency has announced.

It has been announced in New Delhi that the Indian delegation to President Tito's funeral will be headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will attend President Tito's funeral on behalf of the people of their country.

Prime Minister of Turkey Suleyman Demirel will head the Turkish delegation.

Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock will represent the Australian Government at the funeral.

President of Greece Konstandinos Tsatsos will head the Greek delegation. Leaders of Greek democratic parties will also be present at the funeral.

President of Portugal Ramalho Eanes will represent his country at President Tito's funeral.

President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kekkonen has also announced his arrival for the funeral.

More Delegations Listed

LD052348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG)--The French delegation at President Tito's funeral will be headed by Premier Raymond Barre. It will also include Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, it was announced in Paris today.

The delegation of Angola at the funeral will be headed by member of the MPLA-Party of Labour Politbureau and Minister of Education Ambrosio Lukoki.

The late Yugoslav president's funeral will also be attended by the Togoan head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

II. 6 May 80

I 3

YUGOSLAVIA

It has been officially announced in Katmandu that the Kingdom of Nepal will be represented by Prince Gjanendraua, brother of the Nepalese monarch Birendra.

Switzerland will be represented by Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert.

President of Pakistan Mohammad Ziaul Haq will cut short his official visit to China in order to attend President Tito's funeral on Thursday. Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco de Sa Carneiro will represent his country at the Yugoslav president's funeral, official sources in Lisbon announced today.

King Baudouin of the Belgians will attend the funeral on behalf of his country, the Belgian Government announced this evening.

The Thai Kingdom's state delegation will be headed by Deputy Prime Minister Thanatkhoman.

The Brazilian delegation will be headed by the chief-of-staff, General de Rossa.

Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Stanko Todorov will head the Bulgarian delegation at President Tito's funeral.

Secretary General of the Socialist Party of Portugal and former prime minister Mario Soares will attend President Tito's funeral.

President of the Belgian Socialist Party Andre Cools will head his party's delegation. The delegation will also include Vice-Chairman of the Socialist International and Chairman of the International Socialist Movement of Women Irene Petrie.

The White House announced today that the United States delegation at President Tito's funeral will be headed by Vice President Walter Mondale.

The majority of foreign statesmen, politicians and monarchs are expected to arrive on Wednesday.

Poland's Gierek To Attend

ID060548 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0233 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 (TANJUG)--Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) First Secretary Edward Gierek will head the Polish delegation to the funeral of President Tito. The delegation, it has been learned will include PUWP Political Bureau member and Defence Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and PUWP Central Committee Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk.

TITO'S BODY LIES IN STATE; LEADERS EULOGIZE TITO

Last Remains in Belgrade

AU051754 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1552 GMT on 5 May, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd and Novi Sad radios, carries a live relay from Brotherhood and Unity Square at the Belgrade main railway station on arrival of Tito's last remains aboard the Blue Train and the transfer of the coffin with Tito's body to the SFRY Assembly building where it is laid in state.

The Blue Train bearing Tito's body is reported as entering the railway station at 1600 GMT. The coffin bearing Tito's body is carried by guards officers to the bier at Brotherhood and Unity Square. Tito's sons Zarko and Miso are reported as following the coffin from the train. Those traveling with the coffin on the train are reported as next to alight from the train. They are Fadilj Hodza, Stane Dolanc, Todo Kurtovic, Mika Spiljak, Vlado Seekic, Vasil Tupurkovski, Stana Tomasevic, Branislav Ikonc and Dzemil Sarac.

At 1604 GMT the coffin bearing Tito's body is laid on a bier near the stand for dignitaries on Brotherhood and Unity Square. "Members of Tito's family" and the highest leaders of the federation, Iazar Kolisevski, Stevan Doronjski, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Nikola Ljubicic, as well as generals of the Yugoslav People's Army and Serbian and Belgrade leaders are reported as being on the stand.

At 1606 GMT Dusan Gligoričević, president of the Belgrade City Conference of the League of Communists, delivers an oration in which he expresses the great pride of Belgrade for having been associated with so many of Tito's historic decisions, including his "historical 'no' to Stalinism" in 1948 and pledges that together with all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, Belgrade people will guard the great achievements of Yugoslav revolution, the socialist self-management, freedom and independence and nonalignment, by developing them, enriching them and "defending them against all attacks." Gligoričević ends his oration at 1615 GMT. His oration is followed by songs "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You That We Will Not Deviate From Your Road..." and "Yugoslavia."

At 1619 GMT guards officers are reported as carrying the coffin with Tito's body from the bier to the automobile hearse and at 1622 GMT the hearse bearing Tito's body slowly leaves the Brotherhood and Unity Square on its way to the SFRY Assembly building.

At 1632 GMT the column of automobiles with the hearse carrying Tito's body is reported as arriving at the SFRY Assembly building where the guard of honor is mounted by a battalion of the guards. The following leaders are reported as waiting before the building of the Assembly: Stevan Doronjski, Sergej Kraigher, Vladimir Bakarić, Dusan Dragosavac, Dragoslav Markovic, Iazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Petar Stambolic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Nikola Ljubicic and Veselin Djuranovic as well as members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, members of the SFRY Assembly Presidium, members of the Federal Executive Council and delegations of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces.

At 1635 GMT eight generals of the Yugoslav People's Army carry the coffin from the hearse to the bier in the central hall of the Assembly building. The coffin is reported as being covered by four guard officers with the state flag. As the announcer reports, the highest Yugoslav and foreign decorations awarded to Tito are placed by the bier. At 1641 GMT Tito's sons Zarko and Miso place their wreath at the bier. At 1642 GMT Tito's wife Jovanica is reported as placing her wreath at the coffin of Tito. Announcer reports that members of Tito's family stand at the left side of the bier.

The wreath of the SFRY Presidency is reported as being placed by Iazar Kolisevski at 1645 GMT. Following the laying of wreath Iazar Kolisevski and other members of the SFRY Presidency express their condolences to members of Tito's family at the bier. Stevan Doronjski places the wreath of the LCY Central Committee Presidium at 1647 GMT and he and other members of the Presidium also express their condolences to Tito's family.

The announcer reports that the wreaths of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the armed forces, the sociopolitical organizations and the republics and provinces will be also placed at the bier. The first guard of honor at the bier will be mounted by members of the SFRY Presidency, the announcer reports and adds that beginning at 1900 GMT the people will pay homage to the late president by passing by the bier.

Relay ends at 1651 GMT.

Leaders in Honor Guard

AUD52041 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The first guard of honor at Comrade Tito's bier [in the main hall of the SFRY Assembly] was mounted by Tito's closest associates of the SFRY Presidency: Lazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Sergej Kraigher, Petar Stambolic, Vladimir Bakaric, Vidoje Zarkovic, Stevan Doronjski and Fadilj Hodza.

Members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium were the next to pay homage to Comrade Tito. Silent in sorrow but dignified as always when they collaborated with their dearest comrade, they were: Dusan Dragosavac, Dobroslav Culafic, Stane Dolanc, Aleksandar Grlickov, Nikola Ljubicic, Branko Mikulic, Milos Minic, Lazar Mojsov, Hamdija Pozderac and Andrej Marinc.

The following representatives of Yugoslavia's Assembly were next to stand the guard of honor at the last remains of the deceased Josip Broz Tito: Dragoslav Markovic, Rudi Kolak, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Zoran Polic, Ivan Kukoc, Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, Cveta Kovacevic and Sinan Hasani.

The following members of the Federal Executive Council were the next to pay homage to the first son of our country by standing as the guard of honor: Veselin Djuranovic, Branislav Ikonc, Ivo Margan, Zvone Dragan, Dragoj Stavrev, Gojko Ubiparip, Franjo Herljevic and Josip Vrhovec.

Standing firmly, just as our army stands in defense of achievements of our revolution, the following representatives of our armed forces were the next to take their places by the bier of Comrade Tito: Nikola Ljubicic, Branko Mamula, Dane Cuic, Dzamil Sarac, Dane Petkovski, Bruno Vuletic, Radovan Vojvodic and Janko Sekirnik.

Members of the SAWPY Federal Conference followed then in the guard of honor on behalf of the largest mass sociopolitical organization, the SAWPY, and were followed by members of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. Members of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia also paid their homage to the remains of the supreme commander. Representatives of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of Reserve Military Officers were next to pay homage by standing guard of honor. The delegation of Bosnia-Herzegovina was the last to mount the guard of honor by the bier of Comrade Tito.

Minic's Eulogy Warns 'Enemies'

LDO52158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Our Yugoslav socialist community bears in a dignified manner and with faith in the future the heavy, the heaviest possible blow which we suffered with Comrade Tito's passing away forever.

It was only a year ago that we were left without Comrade Tito's closest cofighter and associate, one of the most significant historical personalities of our socialist revolution, Comrade Edvard Kardelj. Much time will be needed to accept and to reconcile ourselves in our awareness with the fact that we will no longer be able to resolve together with Tito the vital problems of our country's socialist development, to consolidate continually its independence and security, to continue to develop our system of socialist self-management, to consolidate brotherhood, unity and equality of our peoples, in fact, everything which Tito advocated to his last breath with his strength, prestige and influence, Milos Minic writes in KOMMUNIST.

A unified League of Communists, a unified self-managing, Socialist Federal Yugoslavia, with the national question resolved on the basis of full national equality and socialist self-management--a kind of solution never achieved to date by any multinational state in the world--and with a socioeconomic system of socialist self-management, unswervingly devoted to the policy and movement of nonalignment, whose architect was Tito, a Yugoslavia conscious of its international responsibilities and comprehensively committed to the struggle for world peace and the new international political and economic order--all these most precious achievements of our great national socialist revolution were bequeathed to us by our great comrade and leader of our revolution, Comrade Tito.

All of us Yugoslavs to the last man will continue along this course of Tito. And not only will we safeguard the legacy which he left us and which all of us, our working class, our intelligentsia, all working people, all our nations and nationalities have been building together with him but we will further promote development in every sphere by aspiring to the goals of Comrade Tito and the LCY, by aspiring to the further building of socialism and communism.

Once again our enemies, both those abroad and those in the country who wish for and act toward the impairment and even the wrecking of Socialist Yugoslavia and who have long been plotting anti-Yugoslav actions in the post-Tito period will be bitterly disappointed. Any attempt on their part to inflict any kind of trouble on our country will be broken down by the strength of our unity and resolve to continue to promote Tito's historical life work.

In his lifetime Tito entered the history of our nations and nationalities, of our country, of our liberation struggle, of our socialist revolution and he had led them for four full decades, exerting a crucial influence on their entire development. But he also entered the history of the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace and a new and more just international order, for the demolition of the world system of colonialism and neo-colonialism and of the irreconcilable struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

He particularly entered the history of the world workers' and progressive movement as one of its most significant historical leaders.

All our nations and nationalities, all our working people, all citizens of Yugoslavia accept with gravity and with grief the merciless reality that Tito is no longer among us. The calm and dignity with which they bear this heavy blow amazes the whole world.

Messages are being sent to us from every corner of the world wishing the further comprehensive progress of Tito's Yugoslavia and expressing great confidence in its progressiveness, stability and ability to protect and further consolidate its independence and security, to resolve with full success its internal problems and to continue to play a very significant role both in the nonaligned movement and in Europe as well as at the broadest international level, as it did with Comrade Tito at its head.

This trust and these expectations impose on us an obligation in the face of the whole world, and our country will fulfill them, Milos Minic writes, among other things.

Djuranovic's Message of Condolences

ID051908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 5 May 80

["Condolences to Comrade Tito's Family"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--In the hour of immeasurable anguish for our beloved Comrade Tito, when emotions of profound sorrow are afflicting our entire country, all our people, all those who love freedom and mankind, all who are for truth and justice, all who struggle for peace and happiness--on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, accept our expressions of profound and sincere sympathy. The telegram from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, then goes on:

Both you and we are sorely afflicted. Tito is a part of all of us. With our [word indistinct] is at the same time our pride in Tito. Alongside our sorrow is our pride in Tito's cause.

We are convinced that no one shall ever be able to divert us from the path which we trod with Tito. Sure in our strength and our unity, we will stride forward unswervingly into the future, the foundations of which we have firmly laid with Tito at our head.

Kolisevski, Doronjski Offer Condolences

ID052314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG)--The body of President Tito arrived at 1750 hours local time (1650 GMT) in the Assembly of Yugoslavia, where members of President Tito's family were receiving condolences from those present. Tito's son Zarko and Miso received condolences first. Then his widow Jovanka Broz laid a wreath at the bier and received condolences.

Condolences to the immediate family of the late president, his sons Zarko and Miso and his widow Jovanka Broz, were expressed by President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski, chairman of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stevan Doronjski and other highest Yugoslav functionaries.

Slovenia's Popit Praises Legacy

LD051828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Ljubljana, May 5 (TANJUG)--At the commemorative session of the highest officials of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia, held in Ljubljana today, League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee President Franc Popit set out that it is President Tito's outstanding merit that in all stages of the Yugoslav revolution solutions were found best suited to Yugoslavia's conditions.

Popit said that the solutions have taken into account the actual state of affairs, the real possibilities and the relations [words indistinct] and have always been the product of fertile revolutionary theory and [words indistinct].

"The achievements of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities during the [words indistinct] the revolution, the reconstruction of the country and the development of socialist self-management were the buttress of Tito's and the Yugoslav struggle against the pressures of dogmatic, statist-bureaucratic, Stalinist (?forces) which threatened Yugoslavia's independence and its autonomous social development," Popit said.

"Tito, his reputation and the confidence he inspired in the Yugoslav peoples and in the world, as a consistent, honest and uncompromising fighter for the people, were decisive in Yugoslavia's successful confrontation of the political situation at the time and the subsequent attempts to isolate Yugoslavia politically."

Popit further spoke about the rich revolutionary experience of President Tito, "who was not satisfied with the superficial assessment of statism and bureaucracy as springing from the character of a people and a personality cult."

Popit said that President Tito believed in the action of the masses aspiring to a freer (?life).

Popit said that Tito's point of departure was "the Marxist concept of the emancipation of working people and labour as the concern of the working people themselves, and that this is the present and historical objective of our socialist self-management society, the experience of the workers' movement worldwide."

Popit assessed the relations in Yugoslavia between state and social ownership and the relations between the state and the party as formulations of fundamental decisions.

Popit set out that Yugoslavia owes to Tito's decisiveness and energy its success in surmounting all bureaucratic, statist, internal, nationalist, liberal and other forms of resistance. President Tito thus remains uniquely a part of Yugoslavia, a permanent and universal part of the Yugoslav fabric.

Franc Popit, member of the highest party leadership of Yugoslavia, further said that Tito belongs to all the freedom-loving and peace-loving world, above all because of Yugoslavia's anti-fascist struggle, its struggle for independence and an independent path to socialism, for peace and the equality of all peoples, for overcoming the bloc division of the world and for the policy and movement of nonalignment.

Pesic Pays Tribute

LD052202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG)--Ahead of, and better than anyone else, Tito realized the enormous transformative significance of the movement of nonalignment as a political philosophy and practice in the current international relations. This was stated at today's commemorative session at the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Tito radiated his profound belief in the strength and vitality of the movement of nonalignment, strove for its authentic principles and objectives, for its breadth and diversity of action, stressed Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic speaking at the session.

Pesic also said that President Tito always regarded certain difficulties and shortcomings in the movement as temporary and passing manifestations, with the clear vision that the movement's influence and capability for action renew and assert themselves specifically in every new concrete situation.

Macedonian LC Leader's Tribute

LD052206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1931 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Skopje, May 5 (TANJUG)--Tito's name and achievement will forever symbolize the attainment of the centuries long aspirations and ideals of the Macedonian people. They will be a symbol of its national and social freedom, equality and permanent links with the other fraternal Yugoslav peoples, said Angel Cemerski, president of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee. Cemerski was speaking here today at a commemorative session of the highest state and party bodies of this Yugoslav republic.

"Tito's invaluable contribution is built into all the great achievements of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the successes of the Macedonian nation and nationalities living in this republic," he said.

Tito's concept of the national questions reveals the Yugoslav president as a citizen of the world and a true internationalist, stated Cemerski.

Then president of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee recalled Tito's stand that this vigilant preservation of national equality and sovereignty represents the affirmation of internationalism in both the Yugoslav and the international community.

"Tito always directed his efforts towards the (?continued) development and enrichment of the national equality of our nations and nationalities. For Tito, national relations were inseparable from social, economic and political relations," Cemerski stressed. Thanks to Tito's consistent policy in this field, the national question in Yugoslavia has been solved in such a way as to "make it an example of democratic relations among the peoples of the whole world," Cemerski said.

The most sacred motto of the Yugoslav people's liberation war and revolution "Brotherhood and Unity" has been and will remain a "constant socialist community," Cemerski stressed.

Belgrade Communist Leader's Homage

LD052036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG)--Scores of thousands of Belgrade citizens were present at Belgrade central railway station this afternoon to pay tribute to their late president. The special train in which the body of President Tito was brought from Ljubljana arrived at about 5 p.m.

In dignified silence people of Belgrade stood in front of the station and in all surrounding streets while the train (?carrying) the late president, who had lived and worked in this city ever since the creation of Socialist Yugoslavia, pulled into the station.

The (?body of) President Tito was carried in the "Blue Train," the same train in which he had passed hundreds of thousands of kilometers on his innumerable journeys through Yugoslavia. The bearers of the youth baton, the traditional birthday greetings of young Yugoslavs to President Tito, arrived on the same train. They had interrupted their relay run yesterday on learning of the president's death. Today, the baton was to arrive in President's birth place, Kumrovec.

"Our last messages to our beloved Tito are a strong expression of our resolve to continue his grandiose revolutionary work. United, we are irrevocably resolved to continue along the road on (?which he) so successfully, wisely, resolutely and boldly led us," Gligorijevic said.

"Belgraders are proud of the fact that starting with [word indistinct] Tito carried out a large part of his revolutionary activity in their city. Comrade Tito's activity in many decisive moments of our socialist construction is linked to this city." Gligorijevic said, "When we said the historic No to Stalin, when we introduced socialist self-management [words indistinct] substantial realization of power of the working class, when in this city non-aligned countries gathered for the first time to seek--contrary to power politics and division of the world into blocs--new paths to peace, equality and equal rights of all peoples."

"We are Tito's and Tito will always be with us," Gligorijevic said in conclusion. After this speech the Partisan war song "Comrade Tito, From Your Way We Pledge Never To Go Astray," was sung.

YOUTH RELAY RACE SUSPENDED DURING TITO MOURNING

AU051452 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Following the announcement of the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav League of Socialist Youth has decided that the youth relay race, the symbol of the brotherhood and unity, community and equality of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, shall be temporarily suspended during the national mourning. In Zagreb today the relay baton was placed on the Blue Train carrying the remains of Comrade Tito.

The baton was carried to the Blue Train by Mladen Pejnovic, president of the Republican Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Croatia. At the Topcider railroad station, the baton will be taken over on behalf of the Presidium of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia by Darko Mrgos and Svetlana Antonovska. During the national mourning, the youth relay baton will remain at the Presidium of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, after which it will continue on its way.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ASSOCIATED LABOR LAW IMPLEMENTATION

AU031450 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr/1,2 May 80 p 4

[D. Vucinic, E. Vecovska and A. Ostojic report on SFRY Assembly session]

[Summary] "Belgrade, 29 April--The 3-year activities in setting up the organization of associated labor, which is one of the essential prerequisites for the practical realization of the socioeconomic relations on the principles of the Law on Associated Labor, were comprehensive and successful. It was also essential that in this period the working man increased his awareness that the further, even more successful, development of self-management in all fields of socioeconomic and political work and life depends on the consistent implementation of numerous legal acts, agreements and accords.

"This was pointed out by Dusan Bogdanov at the joint session of the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly; the session discussed the experiences until now and the directions of the further tasks in the implementation of the Associated Labor Law and the regulation of relations on the principles of this law.

"The president of the Assembly commission for monitoring the implementation of this law pointed out in his introductory speech--and many delegates agreed with this--that positive overall results have been achieved in the past period, but that these, nevertheless, are uneven in the several communities and spheres."

Many basic organizations of associated labor still fail to plan in the new manner of coordinating their development guidelines with others. "Therefore it is necessary that in the coming period--especially since we are in the stage of preparing the new medium-term plan of the country's development--associated labor should develop income links more quickly, and should more consistently implement the division of labor, specialization, cooperation and so forth."

The Law on Associated Labor promotes the system of joint income operation. "However, the old sales relations still prevail within associated labor and the loan and interest relations prevail in the pooling of resources." Some self-managing agreements on income links merely legitimize the old relations.

The proportion of gross income acquired through sharing in the earnings of pooled resources increased from 2.6 percent in 1977 to 7 percent in 1978, and to 11.3 percent in 1979. "However, this is not enough and the process is developing rather slowly." The reason is the slow progress of joint investments.

The delegates of the SFRY Assembly this year will adopt the remaining laws pertaining to the system: on expanded reproduction, on the obligatory mergers of production and trading organizations, on the determination and distribution of the overall income and revenue, and so forth.

YOUTH RESPONSE TO SELF-PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

ID041520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--All-people's defense headquarters in all our republics and provinces are currently solving the problem of organizing the young people who have recently reported as volunteers to participate in all exercises and actions within the framework of the constant training of all-people's defense and social self protection units.

The interest of young people in training and various territorial exercises in Montenegro is such that we are not able to meet the demand, Lt Col Gen Djuro Vojvodic, the republic's territorial defense headquarters commander, stated to TANJUG. Since all plans to involve the active population in defense are greatly overfulfilled, we are directing the interest of the young boys, students, workers, schoolchildren and village children to this "new army" toward carrying out tasks in civil protection units and other forms of organizing defense and protection, Vojvodic said.

TANJUG journalists report that the situation is identical or similar in the other republics and provinces. During a mobilization exercise of the all-people's defense and social self-protection headquarters of the Novi Grad municipality in Sarejevo, the entire young people's organization from the Dobrosevici local community reported to the rallying point although it was late at night. Young boys and girls, although they were not asked to, had come to see what they should do in the event of attack by an aggressor. The number of those who--according to the existing laws--are not combatants in all-people's defense units because of their age yet wish to make their own contribution to the strengthening of the country's defense system because of the sharpened international situation ranges on average from 120-230 per local community, depending on the number of inhabitants organized by the local community.

Republican and provincial headquarters solve this voluntary supply of young people in various ways. The regular all-people's defense units are completely full in all their exercises and actions and there are virtually no absentees among the regular conscripts. In Slovenia, for example, a school of "territorials" has been formed and more than 12 million young volunteers have passed through it thus far. At the republican territorial defense headquarters a TANJUG journalist was told that it has been decided not to form separate volunteer youth units, but to include the young people in existing formations so that during joint exercises with older comrades they will learn military skills better and more quickly. Particularly characteristic of this republic is the interest of young girls from all environments in being involved in all-people's defense; they come from the countryside, the towns, work organizations, schools and faculties.

In Vojvodina an ever-increasing number of young boys and girls are reporting to all-people's defense and social self-protection units, thereby expressing their readiness to equip themselves even further for activity in all exceptional circumstances, whether in war conditions or in the event of large-scale natural disasters. It is an interesting fact that many young girls from Vojvodina have achieved exceptional results in training in camps out of school up to now. In shooting, for example, the girls received average assessments of "very good" and "excellent" and were quite equal to the boys. In the mass action, "all in defense and protection," which will be strengthened particularly in Vojvodina on youth day, the young volunteers will have their own tasks.

More than 130,000 young people from Kosovo, as reported by TANJUG from Pristina, took part in various forms of training and tasks in all-people's defense and social selfprotection last year. At the beginning of this year that number increased by more than 10,000. This is the response of young boys and girls in Kosovo to the sharpening of the situation in the world.

In this way they demonstrate their resolve to readily undertake their part of the tasks in realizing the concept of all-people's defense. In the municipalities of Gnjilane, Orahovac and (Itrpco), separate exercises for the training of volunteers were organized on the initiative of the young people. In addition, young people's interest in military schools has grown.

TANJUG journalists report that in all Serbian municipalities defense and social self-protection have become an integral part of both the life and work of the young people in the mines, factories, schools, faculties and in the countryside. The exceptional results of last year's "Jug 79" exercise, which involved about 1.5 million inhabitants in three regions of eastern Serbia, has left a strong imprint on activity in this territory. The new, permanent "nothing must surprise us" action, which is already being carried out throughout Serbia, has been used by young people as an opportunity to report voluntarily in nearly all municipalities and local communities in this republic. New units have been formed in which young people, for the most part, go through the necessary training and constant testing of their readiness for defense against possible aggression or various natural disasters.

ARMY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES POLITICAL WORK

AUO41347 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2126 24 Apr 80 pp 1,6

[Branislav Miletic report]

[Excerpts] A consultative conference on political work in the Yugoslav People's Army was held in the Belgrade hall of the Yugoslav People's Army the day before yesterday. The conference was organized by the political administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, with assistance to commanders for political work from all army districts, school centers and army institutions, representatives of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, of the political administration and the Higher Military-Political School of the Yugoslav People's Army participating in the conference's work. Lt Col Gen Predrag Djuric, chief of the political administration, chaired the conference while Col Stanimir Petrovic made the introductory speech.

The balance sheets of political work in the Yugoslav People's Army in 1979, viewed in the light of the conclusions adopted in April last year and the needs--which at that time were only anticipated, but which were later brought to the fore by life--were not made accidentally. Balance sheets are necessary, not to wave them as extraordinary achievements, but rather to move forward, using the balance sheets as a good and reliable support. And when achievements are involved it is necessary to say that in the preceding period those achievements were really great, numerous and that for that reason they deserve special attention. "In all fields of political work," it is stated in the analysis which served the participants of the conference as a basis for discussion, "better results have been achieved than in the preceding period."

Along with changed treatment of political work, and one could say precisely for that reason, the former view--based on sectors according to which political and party workers were exclusively responsible for this activity--is disappearing. Every officer and every communist is a "commissar" in the locality where he lives and works. That view is no longer disputed and the number of people who do not behave in accordance with it is really insignificant.

In Addition to Knowledge, Behavior Is Also Esteemed

However, the affirmation of the moral-political factor in the overall combat building of units has also brought forth one of its key elements; that is the ideopolitical education and training of army members that was at the center of interest of conference participants in the discussion held in the Yugoslav People's Army's Belgrade hall the day before yesterday.

Naturally, that does not mean that other forms and contents of political work, as well as the activity which imbues all life and work in the army and which takes place constantly from morning to night, were not discussed.

The officers, soldiers and civilian personnel serving in the Yugoslav People's Army demonstrate a high level of awareness and adherence to LCY policy and to Comrade Tito. Readiness to defend the country's freedom and independence, manifested particularly at the time of a strained international military-political situation, when it was necessary to increase combat readiness to a higher level, does not allow a trace of doubt in the efficiency of ideopolitical and educational work.

Officers and Books

Special attention has been devoted to the forms in which programs have been realized. Debates, lectures and conversations continue to be well represented and the effects are somewhat better than earlier. That is probably because the size of the debate groups have been reduced to 15 to 20 persons, because the number of those who rarely speak is less than 10 percent, while absence from debate and lectures has been reduced to every fifth person. However, that is also the result of awareness by officers and civilian personnel on the need to be constantly educated ideologically and politically.

If it is necessary to point out the field in which no essential progress was made in comparison with 1978, that field is individual work by officers and civilian personnel. Books are still insufficiently perused in free time. When they are, officers chiefly read political administration pamphlets, army press and other materials.

Visits to work organizations last year were not only more numerous but also better organized and thus also more productive. The participants at the meeting advocated that in addition to work collectives, in the future visits should also be paid to assemblies of local communities, self-managing interest communities and communes, especially when they discuss all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Information is also an important form of political activity. It is believed that imparting information has become more regular and fuller, that it is timely and of good quality and that it has contributed to greater motivation of personnel in performing their tasks. However, as is pointed out in the analyses, the written information is sometimes late because of the slowness of military distribution practices and certain elements of administration and therefore the officers directly concerned must explain sudden events in a manner in which they have been trained and as well as they are prepared for this task and to the extent to which they are able to make assessments and correct conclusions.

Examining with the same critical eye both successes and shortcomings, participants in the conference also indicated the chief directions of commands' activities in the coming period. Considering that "Instruction Methods of Political Education and Training of Soldiers" will be published by the end of this year it must be expected that with application of the book and implementation of this year's conference decisions, the very good success of political instruction will be even better.

HANDIJA POZDERAC ADDRESSES DANISH SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

LD021430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Aarhus--Hamdiya Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has made a greetings speech at the annual conference of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, which is being held in Aarhus near Copenhagen.

Hamdiya Pozderac first laid stress on the existence between the LCY and the Socialist People's Party of Denmark of long-standing ties of friendship and cooperation based on the similarity of views on major questions of social transformations in the world and in attitudes to numerous problems in the sphere of international relations. Cooperation is also developing successfully in all spheres between Denmark and Yugoslavia and the peoples of the two countries.

We are very concerned at the deterioration in the international situation, Pozderac went on. The growing use of force, military interventions and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and the attempts to have such a policy and actions endorsed or legalized in international relations represent a threat to the independence and sovereignty of states and are jeopardizing peace and security in the world.

In Europe the means of [words indistinct] continue to be stockpiled [words indistinct] and the Middle East threaten to merge into one single area of instability, armed conflicts, interference and confrontation between the great powers.

Hamdiya Pozderac went on to state that the current international situation confirms the significance of the policy of nonalignment as an alternative to the policy of the division of the world into blocs, which cannot ensure the successful settling of international problems. Owing to its progressive, peaceful and antibloc orientation, the nonaligned movement has become one of the significant factors in international relations and is increasingly a source of hope for present-day mankind.

The LCY is constantly making efforts toward ensuring peace, security and disarmament in Europe and the world. We are convinced that the struggle for these goals is inseparable from the struggle for the emancipation and free development of countries and people, for social progress and socialism in the world. In striving to contribute to solidarity and cooperation among all democratic and peace-loving forces in the process of realization of these goals, the LCY proceeds on the basis of the principle of every party's and movement's responsibility to its own working class and people, of the right of every one of them to its independent choice of road in the struggle for socialism and in the building of socialism, and of the principle of voluntary cooperation and solidarity.

The working class and peoples of Yugoslavia, led by the LCY with Comrade Tito at its head, have achieved major results on the road of socialism, Pozderac said. As a result of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management we have achieved exceptionally rapid development in the material-production forces and growth of the standard of living of the population.

By developing the system of direct decisionmaking by workers at the grassroots and through their delegations in all the spheres of social life, we are striving for the broadest development and spreading of direct socialist democracy and the ceaseless spreading and strengthening of the conditions needed for the further liberation of labor, for the full development of the working man's creative capacities, above all with regard to determining the conditions, means and results of work. Furthermore, relations in our federal and multinational community have been built on the full equality of the nations and nationalities of the socialist republics and provinces in the settling of all the SFRY's development tasks.

The energy which we possess in the struggle for our successful development relies on the real interests of the working class and all the working people. We draw strength from our concept of the present and the future and are ready to look with open eyes both at our results and at our problems, and even at our failures. Just now we are struggling to overcome specific economic difficulties, in which all the organized socialist forces of our society are involved.

Finally Hamdija Pozderac expressed best wishes for the successful work of the conference and the further fruitful activity of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark.

PEOPLE'S ARMY INTRODUCES LONG-RANGE HOWITZER

AU030928 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 80 p 14

[R.R. and V.K. article: "Weapons of Our Defense: Howitzer With a Range of 20 Kilometers"]

[Summary] The overall modernization of our armed forces presupposes, among other things, the development and mass production of up-to-date weapons and equipment. "A particularly important fact in this connection is that most of our armaments and equipment for the requirements of our armed forces are produced by our own military industry enterprises, making full use of domestic raw materials."

A new howitzer is among the weapons introduced in the artillery units. "This is a weapon of large bore and a long range, a gun belonging to modern conventional artillery weapons." It is an ideal fire support artillery piece. "Thanks to its large bore, exceptional precision and range in excess of 20 kilometers, this artillery weapon, which was created as the fruit of joint efforts of numerous experts and workers, is capable of acting against various land targets." It will be produced in two versions: as a towed gun and as a self-propelled gun. Various types of ammunition will be supplied.

The production of this gun increases the firepower of the Yugoslav People's Army and provides another guarantee that any aggressor will be successfully resisted.

BRIEFS

KRAIGHER RETURNS FROM ZIMBABWE--Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, returned on 22 April from Zimbabwe, where he attended the independence celebrations in Salisbury. At the Ljubljana airport he was met by Vida Tomsic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and Marjan Osolnik, member of the Republican Executive Council. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 80 p 6 AU]